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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Historic visit to Rome synagogue:

Pope hails Jews as Christians' 'older brothers'

Greeting Judaism as Christianity's "*older brother*," *Pope John Paul II* yesterday visited the main synagogue here in an occasion filled with emotion, ceremony and questions about the future.

The 900 seats of the monumental synagogue, on the banks of the Tiber in Rome's historic ghetto, were jammed with Jewish and Christian dignitaries, Italian politicians and journalists. *An organ, violin and choir* provided a ceremonial atmosphere.

The pope's speech, delivered, as is customary, while the pontiff was sitting, was interrupted several times by applause, as for example when he referred to the special relationship that the Church sees between Christianity and Judaism. (See story, Page 5)

"You are our dearly beloved brothers and, in a certain way, it could be said that you are our elder brothers."

There was more applause when the pope, thanking Rome's Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff for his aid in *arranging the visit, repeated his* thanks using the Hebrew expression, *toda raba*.

Further enthusiasm greeted John Paul's remarks deploring anti-Semitism, "by anyone, *I* repeat, by anyone," a phrase that observers took as an open criticism of anti-Jewish feeling within the Church itself.

Applause also came when the pope recalled the role played by the *Vatican in saving many of the Jews* of Rome during the Holocaust. There were many concentration camp survivors in the synagogue, wearing special neckerchiefs.

Toaff *pointed out* the group to the pope as the two entered the synagogue and the pope gave them a special salute. The two were preceded into the hall by a group including synagogue officials *and four other rabbis* who, like Toaff, were wearing white gowns, ceremonial hats, and *talitot* (prayer shawls).

The Post's Haim Shapiro and Lisa Palmieri-Billig report from Rome

Also part of the procession were a number of church dignitaries, including Cardinals Willibrants and Etchegaray, who have both been active in reaching out to the Jewish people. Some of the rabbis participated *in the readings, while others* simply stood behind the chief rabbi and the pope, in front of the Ark of the Law.

As he entered, making the traditional papal greeting with outstretched hands, the choir intoned a psalm. Though he did not carry his ceremonial staff of authority, evidently in response to a request by the synagogue, the pope and other Church dignitaries did wear the crucifixes which *are part of their garb*.

Biblical readings included the chapter from Genesis which speaks of God's promise to Abraham to make his seed as numerous as the *stars of the sky and to bring him to* the Promised Land; and the chapter from Micah which refers to beating swords into ploughshares and contains the words, "for out of Zion shall come forth the Law," and the sentence, often quoted to non-Jews, "every man shall walk in the way of his god and we shall walk in the way of our Lord."

(Continued on Back Page)



Pope John Paul embraces Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff during the Catholic pontiff's visit to Rome's main synagogue yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

Nissim to Treasury, Moda'i to Justice

Peres seen as winner as gov't crisis ends

By ASHER WALLFISH and ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The week-long crisis in the national unity government came *to an abrupt and unexpected end* last night, with a cabinet decision that Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim should exchange portfolios until the government ends its full term.

The Knesset is expected to approve this switch on Wednesday, whereupon the appointments take statutory effect.

The solution to the bitterest disagreement to date in the life of the national unity government represents *a victory* for Prime Minister Peres and a climb-down for Vice Premier Shamir. For not only does it remove Moda'i from the Treasury, as the Alignment had insisted, but it *also prevents him from returning* to the Finance Ministry after the rotation in mid-October when Shamir is due to become prime minister for the second half of the government's *term*.

Likud sources told *The Jerusalem Post:* "The Likud climbed down and sacrificed Moda'i to ensure that the rotation in mid-October would go smoothly. This was the umpteenth time in the last 18 months that Peres has got his pound's worth out of the prospect of rotation. Perhaps it will not be the last time he does so," the sources added.

Peres had gained the upper hand because he had made his threat to dismiss Moda'i a credible one, Alignment sources told *The Post*. Peres had been ready to go over the brink, while the Likud had only been willing to go up to the brink, they said.

One Liberal MK *said* that his wing of the Likud would be able to console itself that a Liberal, Nissim, still held the Treasury portfolio. He said that since Moda'i's status in the Liberal party had been won by election, his image among his colleagues would not suffer by his demotion. "The legend of Moda'i as Israel's most effective finance minnister will enhance his reputation for years to come," the Liberal Knesset member said.

Both Nissim and Moda'i will have to learn their new portfolios from scratch.

At the five or ten minute cabinet session, only Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira abstained.

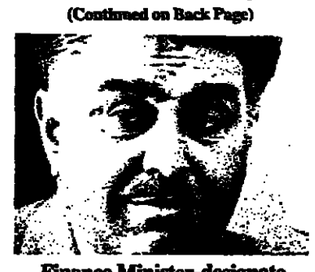
The Matzad-Morasha minister told reporters later: "The events of the past week have sullied the integrity of the government and harmed its credibility in the public eye."

Peres *said last night*: "*I am happy* with the arrangement. It was my original demand. I think Moshe Nissim is a suitable candidate. I hope and pray that this will be the last *crisis in this complicated* government of ours.

"It should serve as a lesson to ministers to think twice before they criticize their fellow ministers."

Asked by reporters whether the Likud had retreated and lost the *battle, Shamir said: "The govern-*

(Continued on Back Page)



Finance Minister-designate Moshe Nissim (Brutman)

As Washington seeks support from allies:

U.S. reveals worldwide Libyan terror plan

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

WASHINGTON. – The U.S. had uncovered plans by Libya for scores of terrorist strikes around the world, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead said yesterday.

Whitehead said U.S. intelligence sources had gathered "very considerable evidence" to indicate involvement by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi in the recent bombing *of a West Berlin nightclub frequented* by American soldiers.

In addition, Whitehead said on the CBS television network's *Face the Nation* programme, the sources had information about plans for "literally dozens of other terrorist actions around the world. The plans were all specific, aimed at particular targets" with the perpetrators already chosen. Whitehead refused to specify any targets.

Although U.S. President Reagan has several "options" for retaliating against alleged Libyan involvement in terrorism, Whitehead said the president had made no final decision because information was still coming in.

Reagan continued to seek support among America's allies for his policy on Libya. European leaders yesterday appeared to discount the likelihood of a blow-up between the *Western superpower and the North* African nation.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the Hamburg-based newspaper *Bild*: "There is no danger of war between the U.S. and Libya." He added, "In general, I warn against over-hasty steps...caution is the best counsellor in foreign policy."

But he added that "the situation in the Mediterranean is very serious."

Genscher gave the interview *after* meeting with Vernon Walters, a special U.S. envoy travelling through Western Europe to seek support for U.S. policy toward Libya.

Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the *UN*, met with *Genscher* and Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday. The West German government refused to comment on the meetings.

Walters had flown to Bonn from London, where he met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. From *Bonn he flew to Paris and met with* Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The U.S. Embassy in Paris declined comment on the meeting.

The BBC reported yesterday that Thatcher had resisted a U.S. bid to use F-111 combat jets based in eastern England for a punitive strike against Libya.

But the Sunday press reported widely differing versions of Thatcher's answer. Some papers, such as *Mail On Sunday* insisted that approval for the use of the bases had already been granted. Others said she was "reluctant," while expressing understanding of Reagan's desire to "deal with" Gaddafi.

Spokesmen for No. 10 Downing Street remained tight-lipped.

In Jerusalem, visiting Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said his country supported the U.S. intention to respond against Libya's support of international terror, but he cautioned against extreme action.

An official Libyan spokesman in Tripoli, who asked not to be identified, said foreign workers, including U.S. citizens, have been moved to desert oil fields and army bases allegedly targeted for attacks by American forces.

But one Western diplomat told AP yesterday that he had spoken to several representatives of his country in *Libya and "none of them* reported any such incident."

Reluctant Nissim bows to pressure

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. – Fourteen hours of tense, emotionally charged consultations, were required through yesterday before the Likud Knesset faction decided last night that Justice Minister Moshe Nissim and Finance *Minister Yitzhak Moda'i should* switch portfolios, a formula which opened the way to resolve the week-long cabinet crisis.

It was not at first clear whether the Likud was proposing this formula only for the remaining six months of Peres's tenure in the prime minister's office, or whether the new allocation of cabinet portfolios is to be in force for the entire term of the national unity government.

The switch was reported to have been strenuously resisted by Nissim himself. He did not want to leave the Justice Ministry and he was equally loath to enter the Treasury. Nissim pointed out to his insistent colleagues that while he has legal training, *he is not an economist. Moda'i*, he said, has no legal training but is an economist.

But Nissim was unable to withstand the pressure. It was pointed *out to him that his portfolio is one* which would be acceptable to Moda'i. Also Likud construed that Labour would lack a plausible excuse to reject Nissim, one of this cabinet's most mild-mannered members. Moreover, since both Nissim and Moda'i are Liberals, the Liberal Party could not claim that it would be the loser by the deal.

Nissim was chosen by his colleagues after Industry Minister Ariel Sharon said he did not want the Treasury portfolio. Sharon indicated that he did not want "to be the focus of another struggle with Labour, and did not want to be the subject of yet another Labour boycott," according to sources close to Sharon.

Recriminations were traded at Likud meetings during the day. *Moda'i angrily asked Shamir if he* had agreed that Moda'i would no longer serve as finance minister even after rotation. Shamir's answer was not clear. He said that only at his Friday morning meeting with Peres was it clarified that Peres refuses to allow Moda'i to return to the Treasury after rotation.

Moda'i was unsatisfied and exclaimed: "This is a first in Israeli political annals. Never in this country was a personal boycott declared against a politician, without his party backing him. I speak with my heart's blood. Cursed is the day on which I agreed to devote a year and a half of my life to the Treasury," he said.



The commander of the IDF unit that intercepted two terrorists as they crossed from Jordan near the Adam Bridge early on Saturday morning, looks over the weapons and other equipment carried by the infiltrators. One of the terrorists was killed in the clash and the other was seriously wounded. (IPPA)

Singapore FM arrives

Because of his involvement in the coalition crisis, Foreign Minister Shamir asked his director-general, David Kimche, to deputize for him yesterday and greet *Singapore* Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan at Ben-Gurion Airport.

The Asian diplomat is making the first official visit to Israel by a Singaporean foreign minister. He is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Peres, President Herzog and Shamir. Their talks are to centre on bilateral trade and tourism.

Begin applauds Deganya birthday

Despite the ongoing confrontation between the Likud and the Labour Party, former Likud prime minister Menachem Begin recently conveyed warm greetings to kibbutz Deganya Alef on its 75th anniversary.

Begin's greetings came in a telegram to the Movement for a Good Israel, a non-partisan body which is hosting the anniversary celebrations at the kibbutz tomorrow night.

Libyans seize Catholic leader

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP). – Armed men took away and apparently arrested the leader of the Roman Catholic church in Libya and four *other religious members* in the coastal city of Benghazi, sources said yesterday.

A source very close to Monsignor Giovanni Martinelli said that the bishop had been taken away Thursday night while on a visit to the western Libyan city.

The source said that Martinelli, a *44-year-old Libyan-born* son of Italian parents, had been staying in a house there along with three other priests and a nun.

Armed men entered the house and the five religious members "were taken away by unknown persons. But it certainly seems to us that they were arrested," the source said.

Compromise time bomb triggered prematurely

ANALYSIS
SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. – What happened to Yitzhak Moda'i and to many of his Likud colleagues between Thursday night and the weekend to rekindle the cabinet crisis? What made Ariel Sharon's and *Avraham Shapira's* compromise proposal acceptable one day and distasteful the next?

The basic flaw in the proposed deal for the cabinet reshuffle was in what was left deliberately vague: what would happen after rotation. Premier Peres was left with the impression that he would have the Finance portfolio after rotation, and Shamir was given to understand that the question could be left open.

The issue was a time bomb which Avraham Shapira, the Aguda MK who peddled Sharon's original idea of a switch between Shamir and Moda'i, hoped would not explode for a few months. But it went off prematurely.

Trouble could not have been avoided from the minute the sides wanted the arangements for the post-rotation period spelled out more clearly. As sources close to Shamir explain it, he could not very well have abdicated authority before he had even taken over as prime *minister. He never wanted it explic*itly agreed that Peres would get the Treasury, and at the same time he could not agree that Labour dictate who his Likud ministers should be.

Ironically, the real trouble was triggered when Peres agreed not to insist that he get the finance ministry after rotation.

That led Moda'i to make a simple *calculation that in less than six* months he would be left without an adequate cabinet compensation for the finance portfolio he is now giving up. Peres's agreement not to press his demands for control of the Treasury meant that after rotation Peres would take over the Foreign Affairs portfolio, which Shamir was now to cede to Moda'i. Peres's apparent

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

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	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	8	32	3	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	-20	28	8	46	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	14	58	24	76	Clear
CHICAGO	-7	31	19	66	Clear
COPENHAGEN	-4	25	3	37	Clear
FRANKFURT	-5	23	3	37	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	34	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-5	23	2	36	Clear
HONG KONG	19	66	21	70	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	10	50	24	75	Clear
LISBON	9	48	13	55	Rain
LONDON	2	36	7	45	Cloudy
MADRID	0	32	15	59	Snow
MONTREAL	-7	20	7	45	Rain
NEW YORK	3	38	8	47	Cloudy
OSLO	-3	26	3	38	Clear
PARIS	-1	30	4	39	Snow
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	70	36	97	Clear
SAO PAULO	20	68	31	88	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-6	22	3	37	Cloudy
TOKYO	7	45	14	57	Clear
TORONTO	0	32	6	43	Snow
VIENNA	0	32	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	-3	26	3	38	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Continuing hot & dry.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	12	16-29	30
Golan	18	16-27	28
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safad	21	18-26	26
Haifa Port	15	19-33	33
Tiberias	37	14-30	32
Nazareth	—	21-30	30
Afula	14	—-33	33
Shomron	15	18-31	32
Tel Aviv	14	20-35	35
B-G Airport	17	21-34	36
Jericho	23	16-34	35
Gaza	24	22-35	36
Beersheba	10	20-34	36
Eilat	14	18-34	34

ARRIVALS

Clarence Wagner, executive director of Bridges for Peace, and his family, to assume a permanent administrative post at the organization's international headquarters in Jerusalem, and to develop programmes to foster Christian-Jewish understanding.

Jesse Zel Lurie, national chairman of Friends of Neve Shalom, and Mrs. Lurie.

Heat wave may end this evening

BEIT DAGAN. – The heat wave that started yesterday will continue today, according to the duty weatherman at the forecasting centre here, but end this evening.

It will be fair and partly cloudy tomorrow and Wednesday. On Thursday temperatures will start rising again.

The heat wave is expected to be accompanied by storms in the south.

Cars torched

A number of cars belonging to East Jerusalem Arabs were reportedly set afire late last night near the New Gate of the Old City. Police sources said they suspected the arson was the work of members of the Kach Party in retaliation for the murder of a Jewish businesswoman in her East Jerusalem office earlier yesterday.

Egged driver badly hurt as gunmen fire at bus

Three people were wounded, one seriously, when terrorists opened fire on their Egged bus in the West Bank, military sources said yesterday.

The attack occurred on Saturday night near the village of Deir Abu Mash'al, northwest of Ramallah.

The driver was hospitalized in serious condition with a bullet in his lung. Two passengers were in satisfactory condition with slight wounds, said the sources.

Robbers make off with $300,000 in diamonds

By YORAM GAZIT

TEL AVIV. – Two masked men armed with a knife and a pistol took $300,000 in diamonds from a diamond-polishing workshop in the Montéfiore quarter here yesterday afternoon in a 15-minute operation.

At 5 p.m., half-an-hour before closing time at the Mispigo Diamond Corporation on 20 Rehov Ben-Avigdor, the robbers ambushed the workshop's supervisor as he came out of a fourth-floor entrance, and forced him back inside at gunpoint.

While one of the two held a gun to the supervisor's head, the other robber ordered the 10 other workers to sit in a corner and then tied them up. The two then made the supervisor open the two safes in the room, and took its entire contents of polished and unpolished diamonds.

Hebron residents warned against Peace Now rally

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Kiryat Arba settlers last night warned residents in neighbouring Hebron against attending a Peace Now rally planned in the city's Park Hotel this afternoon.

In leaflets distributed by hand and pasted on walls, the Kiryat Arba residents said that anyone who joins those "scoundrels," and attends the meeting "is our enemy."

Other leaflets distributed by a Kiryat Arba actions committee urged the settlers to meet at the town's supermarket in the early afternoon and bring along rams' horns, and other noise-making instruments, as well as national flags to demonstrate outside the hotel.

Herzog urges Tehiya to struggle against racism

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Herzog yesterday urged Tehiya members to combat racism and to prove that co-existence with the Arab population is possible. But the movement's Knesset members reiterated their view that the Palestinian refugees must be settled outside the "Land of Israel" and that Israelis should get to know Arabs only after they know one another.

Herzog made his appeal at the opening ceremony of the movement's convention in Jerusalem's Binyenei Ha'uma auditorium. He said it was their "essential duty to prove there is a possibility and hope for honorable co-existence... based on the principles of the Declaration of Independence... which also promises all residents, regardless of their religion and race, complete freedom and equal rights."

Without mentioning Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach movement by name, he urged the members to place themselves "at the forefront of the struggle against the disgraceful phenomena of racism and hatred... which may also harm the purity of (your) legitimate struggle for the Land of Israel's indivisibility."

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek also appealed for moderation. Alluding to Tehiya's role in demonstrative visits to the Temple Mount, which had led to friction with Moslems there, he said there was no need to prove Israel's sovereignty there "every day". More could be achieved by quietly increasing the Jewish population and the number of institutions in the capital, Kollek said.

The audience, which almost filled the central seating area of the auditorium, applauded warmly when Herzog and Kollek alluded to their views, and when the mayor said the old border no longer exists. But there was clear unrest when the two speakers advocated moderation. One person coughed demonstratively during Herzog's address until other delegates told him to stop.

Tehiya leader Yuval Ne'eman then reiterated the party's stand that the Palestinian refugees must be settled "outside the Land of Israel". This was a "clear condition for any peace negotiations," he said.

MK Rafael Eitan, was received with loud applause, and MK Eliezer Waldman insisted that meetings with Arabs should be put off.

MK Geula Cohen told *The Jerusalem Post* later she believed the chances for peace had diminished, and that that would be one of the main themes in the convention sessions scheduled for today and tomorrow in Kiryat Arba.

Jewish businesswoman slain in East Jerusalem office

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

Fraudulent land deals, revenge by disgruntled clients or an act of nationalist-inspired terror are possible motives that Jerusalem police are investigating in the murder of 59-year-old Zehava Ben-Ovadia in East Jerusalem yesterday morning.

Ben-Ovadia, wife of Israel Radio Arabic programme director Yitzhak Ben-Ovadia, was shot in her office on the second floor of a building opposite Damascus Gate.

An East Jerusalem resident found Ben-Ovadia at approximately 8:45 a.m. yesterday. Magen David Adom medics rushed her to Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus, where she died three hours later.

Police investigators found no signs of a break-in at the office, and are studying office files for leads to possible suspects. Yitzhak Ben-Ovadia was questioned yesterday at the Old City's Kishle station and released. As of press time, no suspects had been arrested.

Ben-Ovadia, founder of the B.O.R. general consulting firm on Nablus Road, provided financial advice and legal aid to thousands of Arab clients in the last 15 years. She was a liaison between the Israeli authorities and residents of East Jerusalem and the territories, whom she helped to obtain identity cards and exit permits to visit relatives in Jordan. Ben-Ovadia was also active in arranging land deals between Israeli Arabs and the authorities in several Arab countries, and between West Bank Arabs and the Israeli authorities.

Bilal Alsous, a former client of Ben-Ovadia, told *The Jerusalem Post* that she had been influential in a number of land deals in Ma'aleh Adumim and surrounding areas. "She was a very nice, smart woman with a good business sense," said Alsous.

Another client, who declined to be identified, said that Ben-Ovadia had collected 100 Jordanian dinars for services she had never supplied. "She told me she was sorry, but she couldn't help me. After that I was never invited back to her office," said the client.

Police told reporters yesterday that they have not yet determined whether the murder had had a criminal or a nationalist motive. "Here we have a Jewish woman who was well integrated into local Arab life," an officer said. "It could have been a planned criminal act or an indiscriminate terror strike."



Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Housing Minister David Levy exchange views during a break in yesterday morning's Likud ministers meeting on the cabinet crisis. (Gustavo Feinblatt)

Gaza Jews protest against planned Palestinian resettlement

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Several hundred Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip demonstrated yesterday near Rafiah, where the government plans to resettle some 7,000 Palestinian refugees from the Egyptian side of the town.

In Jerusalem, Nissim Zvili, head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, sharply criticized the government plan and appealed to the prime minister and defence minister to find an alternative location. Zvili said that Tel e-Sultan was only 200 metres from a Jewish settlement that would eventually house 250 families.

Jewish settlers in the region and Gush Emunim have warned they will act against the move. The IDF has declared Tel e-Sultan a closed military zone to refugees and settlers.

At the rally on the sand dunes near Rafiah, Gaza Local Council chairman Reuven Rosenblatt said the government should not fund Arab resettlement while the country faced unemployment and difficulty in developing Jewish settlements.

Demonstrators said the increased Arab population in the area would swamp the Jewish settlers. They also warned that the transfer of the refugees, some of whom, they claim have received terrorist training while under Egyptian rule, would seriously threaten Israel's security.

Israel and Egypt agreed on the refugee transfer in 1982 normalization talks, in line with a clause in the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreements providing for reunification of families in the divided town of Rafiah. Infrastructure for the new homes is to be supplied by the Gaza Civil Administration and the structures funded by $8,000 payments to each refugee family by the Egyptian government as compensation for their old homes.

A group of 25 refugees living in Canada Camp will cross the border tomorrow to view the site of their planned neighbourhood. They will be accompanied by Egyptian officials. Jewish settlers have said they will again demonstrate near the site tomorrow.

Summer time for some from Sunday

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Starting next Sunday, many private concerns and Histadrut bodies will begin their work day at 7 a.m., Histadrut central commiteee member Shaul Ben-Simhon said yesterday.

The one-hour advance was agreed on by the Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, representing the private sector employers, after Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz had refused to introduce national daylight saving (or summer) time.

The arrangement will be introduced in all factories in which agreement is reached between the workers and the management, said Ben-Simhon, who co-chaired the joint summer time work team with the employers.

The Histadrut's Trade Union Department is currently discussing the introduction of summer time in the country's schools, transport services and local government with the Teachers Union, the Egged and Dan bus cooperatives and the Union of Local Authorities.

Na'amat secretary-general Masha Lubelsky will hold meetings this week to explore the possibility of opening Na'amat kindergartens an hour earlier than usual. In addition, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon will be approached about beginning Israel Television broadcasts an hour earlier.

Amman harasses W. Bankers

By JOEL GREENBERG

West Bank Palestinians travelling to Jordan are encountering increased bureaucratic harassment, including passport confiscation and interrogation, Palestinian and Israeli sources confirmed yesterday.

According to the sources, Jordanian steps include limits on the duration of visiting permits and are directed mainly at Fatah supporters in the territories. The measures, which have been tightened up over the last few weeks, are apparently connected to the recent break between Jordan and the PLO.

A recent victim of the Jordanian policy was Jamil Tarifi, a pro-PLO prospective candidate-to-be mayor of el-Bireh. The sources said Tarifi's passport was confiscated at the Jordanian border, and he was delayed for five days and questioned at length before being allowed to return to the West Bank. Tarifi had planned to leave Jordan for a business trip to Italy, the sources said.

They said the recent measurers had not reached the proportions of similar moves in 1983, during another period of tension between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat.

'New ideas' at Murphy's Cairo talks

CAIRO. – U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy said yesterday that he had passed on some new ideas in his latest talks in Egypt aimed at ending its deadlock with Israel over Taba.

Murphy, assistant secretary of state, told reporters after meeting Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Maguid that he had made "some suggestions" but gave no details. "We are trying to work together to bring this issue to a satisfactory solution."

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said Murphy will go to Israel to report on Egypt's reaction to his proposals.

Murphy arrived here from Damascus, where he had met with President Hafez Assad. (Reuter, AP)

Lebanon's civil war moves into 12th year

BEIRUT (Reuter). – Machinegun fire and grenade blasts took Lebanon's civil war into its 12th year yesterday with peace prospects as remote as ever.

Christian and Moslem fighters, entrenched along the Green Line dividing Beirut, marked the grim anniversary with sporadic shooting, but local radios had no reports of casualties.

King Hussein ends talks in Saudi Arabia

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (Reuter). – King Hussein of Jordan has ended a one-day visit here for talks with King Fahd, which were dominated by the stalled Middle East peace moves and the Iran-Iraq war.

MIDDLE EAST

Egyptian opposition rejects Camp David

Post Mideast Staff

One of Egypt's four opposition parties has withdrawn its support for the Camp David agreement.

Though the al-Ahrar Party is small and did not win any seats in the recent parliamentary elections, its move indicates that opposition to the peace accord has gained legitimacy.

Mustafa Kamal Marad, head of the liberal right-wing party, announced the rejection of the accord in the party's organ *al-Ahrar* at the end of last week. The party, which has appointed representatives in the parliament, was one of the first to call for peace talks with Israel and supported president Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem.

Marad said the party was withdrawing its backing of the accord because Israel had violated it through a series of a military attacks against the Arabs – in Lebanon, Iraq and Tunisia.

The Egyptian opposition parties all accepted peace with Israel, but have opposed the shape it has taken. They maintained this position even during the last elections.

Al-Ahrar's move is the first time that the opposition has rejected the peace in principle.

'Canada to keep fighting for Soviet Jewry'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Canada will continue to exert public and private pressure on behalf of Soviet Jewry, Foreign Minister Joe Clark yesterday promised former Prisoner of Zion Anatoly Shcharansky in Jerusalem.

At a press conference last night at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Clark said of Shcharansky, "I admired the man I heard about, and I admired even more the man I met."

Shcharansky reportedly stressed to Clark the need to maintain public pressure to secure Soviet Jewry's freedom.

Clark said that despite Shcharansky's Soviet prison ordeal, he had "a balanced approach" to the issue.

Clark, who today winds up a four-country Middle East trip, which also included Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, reiterated Canada's position on the need for a Palestinian homeland. The nature and territorial limits of this homeland, he said, must be left to the concerned parties in the region.

Meanwhile, Canada is expanding its assistance to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. Palestinians benefit from Unwra, which according to Clark is extensively supported by Canada.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply mourns the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Governors
Honorary Doctor of Philosophy

A devoted friend and supporter at all times, whose name is deeply enshrined in the history of the University as a creator of many important projects.

Our sincere condolences to BERT and THE FAMILY.

ad548-21 f23

We mourn the passing

of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

A great Zionist leader, teacher and friend

Henrietta and Avraham Avi-hai

ad518-16-F24

The Ramah Programmes in Israel

mourn the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

May his memory be a blessing.

AD517-16-f23

The University of Haifa

mourns the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN ז"ל

A true friend, member of the Board of Governors and Honorary Fellow of the University, and joins with the family in its bereavement.

ad536-21-f22

We mourn the passing of our veteran member and Honorary President

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

Gratz College Alumni Association in Israel
Shalom Paul, President

ad514-16-F24

We mourn with deep sorrow the passing of our dear friend

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

He was a giant of a man
whose Zionist leadership guided American Jewry
in the fulfilment of its responsibilities,
in the building of Israel.

Our heartfelt condolences to Bert and the family.

Jean and Sam Rothberg

AD516-16-f23

Congregation Moreshet Israel
Centre for Conservative Judaism in Jerusalem

We express our profound sadness on the passing of a beloved and esteemed founding member of the Beit Knesset and Centre, a world leader of our people, and dear friend

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN ז"ל

We extend our heartfelt condolences to his dear wife and life long partner, a member of our *Va'ad*, Dr. Bert Goldstein, their son Dr. Avraham Goldstein, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

ad516-16-F24

With the passing, after a full life, of a distinguished Jewish and Zionist leader

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN ז"ל

we mourn with the bereaved family.

Independent Liberal Party
Liberal Labour Movement
Hanoar Hazioni World Movement and Kibbutzim
"Yesodot" Hanoar Hazioni Villages Organization

ad531-21-f22

In deep sorrow we announce the sudden and untimely death of our beloved

ALISA ZUCKERMAN

The funeral will take place today, Monday, April 14, 1986 at 4:30 p.m. at the Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery.
Deeply mourned by her heartbroken

Husband — Philip Zuckerman
Sons — Ron and Dan
Daughter and Son-in-law — Michal and Doron Schory
Grandchildren — Guy and Dana

ad533-21-f22

To our colleague,

Dr. JOSEPH EPSTEIN,
and the children —
RONI, GILI AND ZOHAR,

we share your deep grief on the passing of your wife and mother

MONA

Management and Staff — Dead Sea Works

ad542-21-f22

We deeply mourn the passing of our dear and faithful friend

MOSHE KIRSCHENBAUM

who will be sincerely missed by

Young Israel of Petah Tikva

ad539-21-f22

هكذا من الاصل

صكذا من الاصل

A time bomb for Moda'i's successor

ANALYSIS

AVI TEMKIN

The next finance minister, whoever he may be, will find a time bomb left behind in his office by Yithak Moda'i. The device – in the form of pay increments to employees – is set to explode in May, and could shake the entire structure of the economic plan.

Consumer prices rose by 1.6 per cent in February, and Treasury officials estimate they rose by a similar rate last month. Compounded inflation for those two months was therefore some 3 to 3.5 per cent. For April, when inflation is traditionally high the price index could rise another 2.5 to 3 per cent. This means that for the February-April period inflation could be well over 6 per cent.

According to a now expired agreement between the Histadrut and employers, workers are to receive their cost-of-living allowance every three months, or every time the index rises more than 12 per cent. If no new agreement is reached soon, or if the new agreement's terms are similar to the previous one's, employees would get 80 per cent of the rise in prices for the last three months. By next June, employers could be forced to pay wage increments of about 5 per cent, a development that would shake the economic stability plan.

Some weeks ago, when such a development was foreseen, there was talk about an additional reduction in fuel prices to dampen April's expected high level of inflation. This would have partially offset the price hikes for other items. But a reduction in fuel prices has not yet been ordered for this month, and Finance Ministry officials say there is little time left for such a move.

Instead, the Finance and the Industry and Trade ministries have in the last few weeks approved a series of price increases. Since mid-March, price hikes have been approved for sugar (35 per cent), for locally made electrical appliances, and tickets to Israeli made films and other services (about 10 to 15 per cent).

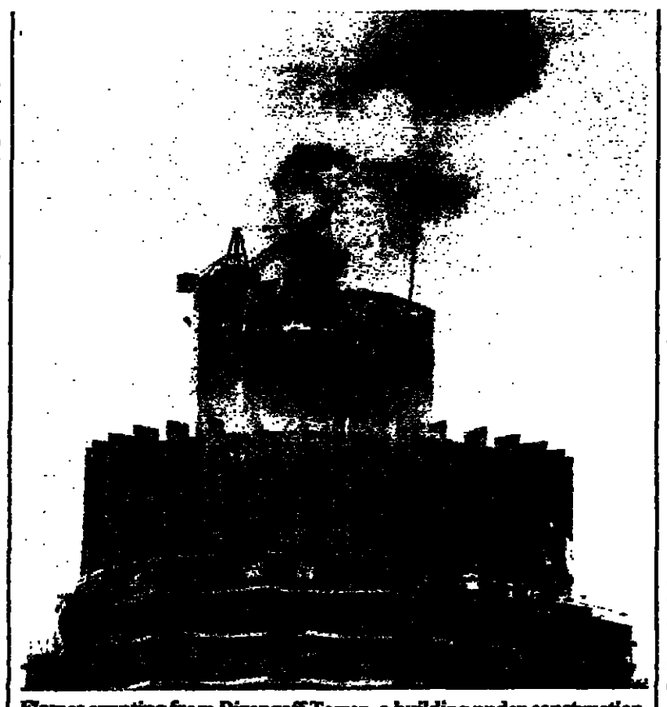
The Industry ministry says this cannot be compared to the "seam" between package deal one and two in early 1985, when an across-the-board price increase was approved for all goods and services. What is taking place now is only an "essential adjustment" in prices of individual items or services, the ministry says.

Government officials also point to recent price reductions. Thus, the price of rice, for example, was reduced by 7 per cent while price contols on the book publishing industry are being re-imposed, a sign, say officials, that the government is committed to price stability.

But why the sudden wave of price rise approvals, especially in April? A spokesman for the Industry and Trade Ministry said that manufacturers granted permission to raise prices had been put in a difficult financial position by the price freeze. Officials had had no choice but to approve the rises immediately, the spokesman explained.

Presumably, then, the urgent need to adjust prices was caused by a rise in costs. But this means that a second "seam" may well be needed by June, if a large cost-of-living compensation is granted.

The employers and the Histadrut have said that a new C-o-L accord is within sight which could maintain price stability by holding increments down. But if such an agreement is not signed soon, or it does not keep wage hikes in line, the new finance minister could face the most serious threat yet to economic stability.



Flames erupting from Dizengoff Tower, a building under construction opposite Dizengoff Centre in Tel Aviv, after scaffolding caught fire yesterday. (APPA)

Pilots near agreement on banning flights to terrorist havens

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Leaders of the world's airline pilots meeting in London have "almost reached a consensus" on banning flights to countries believed to give support to terrorists, according to the head of the Israeli delegation, Capt. Yitzhak Gonen.

He told *The Jerusalem Post* that, from his initial soundings, it appeared that delegates to the annual meeting of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associaitons (Ifalpa) were concerned about security matters. Over 200 pilots from 43 countries representing 61,000 members are due to discuss the issue at a closed session today.

Gonen said that many pilots had approached the three-man Israeli delegation seeking details about El Al's renowned security measures.

Intensive lobbying has gone on since the five-day conference opened last Thursday, with the American delegation taking the lead in trying to get a consensus for boycotting countries such as Libya, Syria and Iran. Tom Ashwood, head of Ifalpa's security committee is likely to move the resolution during today's plenary session.

Capt. Reginald Smith, the American president of Ifalpa, said he wanted the agreement of all pilots to boycott any state where inadequate security enabled hijackers or saboteurs to board aircraft. His executive committee has proposed that the organization introduce a policy of "taking international boycott action, to act as a deterrent against those states which give sanctuary to hijackers."

Among other topics to be debated is a demand for a change in international agreements so that no government could refuse a hijacked airliner permission to land. The federation will also be seeking measures to ensure that all passengers, including those in transit, are subject to security screening with an emphasis on their hand baggage, Smith added.

Only two of the the three Arab countries that belong to the federation are represented in London. Pilots from Egypt and Kuwait are participating, but the Lebanese declined to send a delegation.

Non-member pilots from the Arab world have an observer at the meeting, a representative of the Arab Civil Aviation Council.

According to a member of one of the other delegations, the Egyptians are very unlikely to object to a boycott call, as they have not been flying to Libya for a number of years.

Gonen, who hopes the organization will adopt the boycott resolution, indicated that there is still need for discussion on implementation, as some pilots were reluctant to introduce retroactive measures relating to past terrorist incidents.

If the motion adopted today, the final decisions on implementation will probably be left to Ifalpa's principal officers. One matter they will have to address early on in their deliberations is whether to call on fellow workers to join the boycott. Gonen pointed out that even if member pilots agree to the ban, some flights could still operate unless others in the airline industry agreed to join the protest.

British pilots are reluctant to join the growing clamour for a boycott. Transport Minister Michael Spicer made clear on Friday evening, while examining the security measures at the new Terminal Four at London's Heathrow Airport, that the British government did not think a ban was necessarily the best way to deal with terrorism.



Boaz Moda'i (Hendler)

One Moda'i in the Foreign Ministry

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For the Jerusalem Post

Even though Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i will not be taking over the foreign affairs portfolio, there will nevertheless be a Moda'i in the Foreign Ministry.

Boaz Moda'i, son of the finance minister, has been in the ministry's diplomatic training programme for the past 18 months. He studied political science and says that his "short-term" goals are with the foreign service.

When asked whether he intended to follow in his father's footsteps, Moda'i replied, diplomatically of course, "I'd prefer not to comment on family matters."

German-born expert on wartime Greece says:

Waldheim claims of ignorance 'not credible'

VIENNA. – A German-born expert on wartime Greece said in an interview that appeared in a Greek newspaper yesterday that Kurt Waldheim's claims not to have known about the deportation of Greek Jews were "not credible."

Professor Hagen Fleischer told the *Vima* newspaper that Waldheim had been among the best informed officers in the German occupation forces in Greece during Word War II.

But in another interview, in the West German *Welt am Sonntag*, the former UN secretary-general categorically denied any knowledge of the deportations.

"Certainly as third aide-de-camp at Sarakli (in northern Greece), I was stationed at Army Corps B headquarters, about six kilometres from Salonika," Waldheim told the newspaper. "But I was in a totally isolated mountainous area. I only handled radio messages on troop movements, and I had no power of command."

He said he had travelled to Salonika only to attend mass and that he had been out of the country from November 1942 until April 1943.

"When I came back, I was not told that Jews from the area had been deported between early 1943 and May of the same year." He similarly denied any role in the massacre of Yugoslavian partisans.

Waldheim told *Welt am Sonntag* that the accusations against him contained in the Yugoslavian war crime files had been made by a fellow Wehrmacht soldier whom he identified only as Meyer. Meyer had served in the Balkans with him but in a different part of the region, Waldheim alleged. "My file went afterwards into the American (war crime) archives and those of the UN."

Waldheim did not explain why Meyer, who he said died 14 years ago, singled him out as the target of his accusations.

Waldheim, one of two leading candidates in the May 4 Austrian presidential election has acknowledged being in the German army but denies any knowledge of wartime atrocities, including those committed by his unit.

Police struggle to keep up with high-tech criminals

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

Police are usually one step behind in the growing battle against computer crime. As with drug smuggling, where criminals are continually devising new means to foil investigators, so with computer crime, police must struggle to keep pace with high-tech thievery.

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that only 15 per cent of all computer crimes are discovered. In many cases, as with industrial espionage, valuable information is stolen by those who illegally gain access to computer banks and copy data. It often takes months to discover that computer data has been duplicated, and companies will frequently forgo legal proceedings to concentrate instead on ensuring that the stolen information becomes irrelevant.

In other cases, companies are reluctant to report computer-aided embezzlement lest they be discredited in the financial community. It took a $2 billion theft, for example, before the Equity Financial Corporation of America reported irregularities to FBI officials. When news of the theft broke, the company's stock plummeted.

Police here do not keep statistics on computer crime. In fact, Nitzan Mishne Norman Fait, economic crimes adviser to CID chief Yigal Marcus, says computer crime does not itself constitute a field of criminal activity.

"Technically there is no such thing as computer crime," insists Fait. "The phrase is a blatant misconception used to describe crimes committed with the aid of computer."

According to Fait, who is a certified public accountant, illegal activities that commonly come under the rubric of computer crime began in the 16th century with the introduction of double-entry bookkeeping systems. "In place of pen and paper, the technological age has afforded criminals access to computer keyboards," he says.

Fait concedes that the increase in white collar crime (up nearly 100 per cent from 1984 to 1985) may be attributed to the proliferation of personal computers and the growing number of people who know how to operate them.

Fait says the sabotage of computer hardware or software often falls into a legal grey area, so that even if the crime is proven, it does not necessarily lead to conviction. The theft of computer data also presents problems to police and prosecutors.

"Even if the culprits may have made off with valuable, sometimes priceless, information, it's hard to prove theft when, in fact, nothing was physically taken," says Fait.

Fait contends that computer crimes need not be limited to experts; just about anyone can beat the system by taking advantage of computer errors.

There are many cases, most of them abroad, where the naivety of those charged with monitoring computer operations is exploited, says Fait. He recalls a fraud in New York City in which a young man, using an alias, opened a cheque account and easily defrauded a large commercial bank of $100,000.

When he told the bank that he expected to make numerous deposits, the man was given several packets of pre-coded deposit slips. Instead of using them for his personal deposits, says Fait, the "customer" distributed them at automatic tellers throughout the city. Customers depositing cash and cheques used the slips conveniently left for them at the machine, and the sums were transferred automatically to the man's account. The FBI and New York City police are still searching for the swindler and the missing money.

Fait thinks such big-time frauds are not too likely here. The country's small size and the relatively small amount of money circulating in the economy make such crimes difficult, he explains.

But the police have uncovered several cases in which white-collar criminals, employing what is known as the "salami technique," have managed to embezzle thousands of dollars through computers. The salami technique, Fait says, is the classic theft by computer in which sums of money are rounded off to the lower decimal point and difference is transferred to a private account.

The Israeli Bank Association has recommended that its members revise their computer systems to include electronic auditing and security systems capable of detecting salami frauds and other forms of computer theft.

A new regulation recently approved by the Knesset Law Committee calls for stringent control over private and government-owned data banks. Haim Klugman, senior adviser on legislation to the justice minister, hopes the new regulations will stymie the growth of white-collar crime and ensure the public's right to privacy.

Fait says he hopes the 1981 Right To Privacy regulations will also deter misuse of computer data. He also urges public and private concerns to adopt stringent security systems to guard against unauthorized access to computer information. "But we must remember that no system is foolproof," warns Fait. "After all, we're dealing with human beings, the ultimate fools."

'Uri Zvi Greenberg wanted Begin killed'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The peace treaty with Egypt posed "such a grave danger" to Israel that the Israeli leader behind the Camp David Accord – Menachem Begin – "deserved to be assassinated."

That, says Aluf (Res.) Yosef Geva, was the feeling of poet Uri Zvi Greenberg, known for his ultra-nationalist views.

Writing in the latest issue of *Monitin* magazine, Geva recalls that during a tour of Jerusalem's Old City with Greenberg after the signing of the Camp David Accord, the poet told him that Israel had been placed in great danger by the peace treaty, "and that catastrophe was brought upon us by Begin... 'We need somebody to rescue us from this plague.'

"He then asked me to murder him. When I asked Greenberg 'Why me?' he replied, 'because nobody would suspect you'."

Two held after protest against Blau's arrest

By JOEL REBIBO
For The Jerusalem Post

Two Mea She'arim residents were arrested last night in a small demonstration against the arrest over a week ago of Natorei Karta leader Rabbi Uri Blau. Police said that children had been responsible for the demonstration near Kikar Shabbat, which ended with the burning of two rubbish bins.

Piano contestants play Beethoven sonatas

TEL AVIV. – The second stage of the Arthur Rubinstein Piano Competition ended yesterday with eight contestants playing Beethoven sonatas with violinist Uri Pianka, and five playing Beethoven sonatas with cellist Simha Heled.

Today and tomorrow will be devoted to rehearsals for the semi-finals which are to begin tomorrow evening at the Mann Auditorium. Each of the six remaining contestants is to play a concerto with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

Patinkin to step down from H U presidency

Hebrew University President Don Patinkin wants to leave office next spring.

At a meeting of the university's board of governors yesterday, chairman Harvey Krueger announced that Patinkin had informed him that he wished to return to academic life and would not stand for re-election at the end of his term in spring 1987. Krueger, who expressed regret at Patinkin's decision, said that a special committee would be established to seek a suitable successor.

Venezuela president to get Bar Ilan degree

RAMAT GAN. – Venezuelan President Dr. Jaime Lusinchi is to receive an honorary doctorate from Bar Ilan University at a ceremony to be held in Caracas on Wednesday.

In conjunction with the ceremony, Bar Ilan is sponsoring a three-day conference on immunology, with the participation of Venezuelan Science Minister Dr. Tulio Arends.

NA'AMAT ISRAEL
and
NA'AMAT USA (Pioneer Women)

mourn the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

a distinguished Zionist leader
and share the sorrow of his
wife BERT, Past National President of
Pioneer Women USA,
and THE FAMILY.

ad536-21-422

The United Israel Appeal, Inc. (New York)

mourns the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

A tireless worker for Israel and the Jewish People,
a former member of its Board of Directors

and extends sincere condolences to the family.

Irwin S. Field, Chairman
Irving Kessler, Executive Vice-Chairman
Neal Katz, Acting Director General, United Israel Appeal, Inc. Israel Office

ad515-16-F24

American Jewish Congress
mourns the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

a former president of A.J. Congress

Theodore Mann, President
Henry Siegman, Executive Director
David Clayman, Israel Director

ad536-21-422

The World Confederation of United Zionists

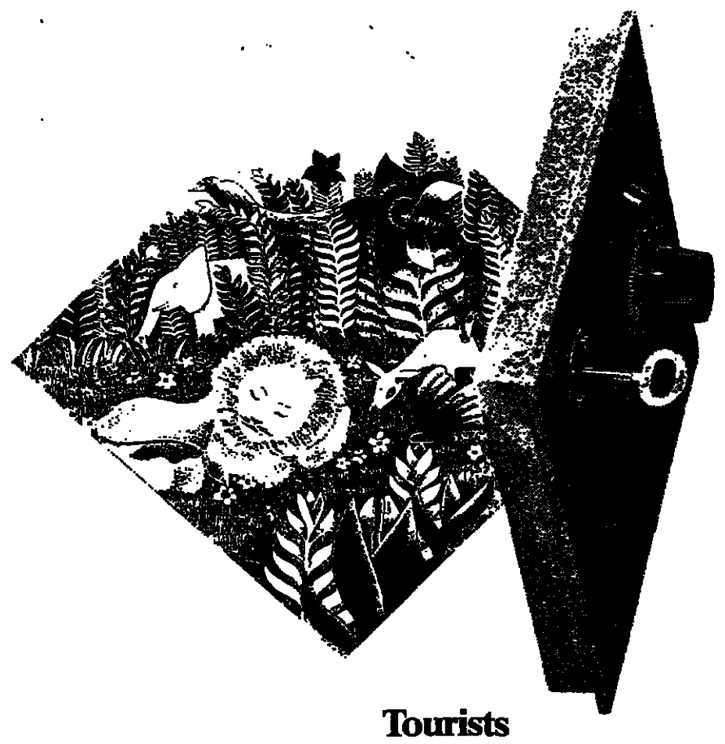
mourns the passing of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

its Founder and President

An outstanding Jewish and Zionist leader
who devoted his life to the advancement
of the Jewish People and its homeland,
and of humanity as a whole

ad515-16-F24



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Ovnat | Karmon | Shifrin | Na'aman

Militants issue call for Sikh uprising

AMRITSAR, India (Reuter). – Three people were killed in continued Punjab violence as militants urged India's 14 million Sikhs to rise up against the government.

The call for armed struggle came as saffron-turbaned militants armed with swords and spears met at the Sikhs' holiest shrine, Amritsar's Golden Temple, which has been ringed by paramilitary troops and police.

The meeting came during one of the worst waves of bloodshed to sweep the prosperous northern state since extremists launched a campaign four years ago for a separate Sikh nation called "Khalistan," the Land of the Pure.

The violence continued unabated yesterday The Press Trust of India reported from the Punjab state capital Chandigarh that three people, including two extremists, had been killed in the past 24 hours.

The news agency also said police arrested six suspected extremists as part of a continuing crackdown on violence by the state's tough new police chief Julius Ribeiro, who has vowed to match the extremists "bullet for bullet."

PTI said two extremists died during a gunbattle in Sahari yesterday evening between paramilitary police and four extremists in a Jeep who opened fire when they encountered the security forces. The other two extremists were captured.

The third victim was a liquor shop clerk killed when two suspected extremists on motor-scooters opened fire Saturday night on the shop in Patara.

At least 135 people have been killed in extremist attacks and clashes between majority Sikh and minority Hindus in Punjab since the beginning of last month.

At the Golden Temple meeting, the militants passed a resolution which said: "Sikhs are slaves in this country and they must arm themselves to snap the shackles of slavery."

They charged India's Hindu majority government with depriving Sikhs of their rights and they accused Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of allowing the "massacre" of Sikhs in November 1984 after his mother Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards.

Thousands line route of Bhutto's 'caravan for change'

LAHORE, Pakistan (Reuter). – Benazir Bhutto's "Caravan for Change" yesterday pushed on to its third mass rally in four days despite high-level warnings to the opposition leader not to take her drive for new elections too far.

Bhutto left here for the textile city of Faisalabad after only a few hours sleep following a 13-hour struggle Saturday through a sea of supporters to address a rally at Gujranwala at 3 a.m.

If the same waves of jubilant crowds gather along the 130 kilometre route to Faisalabad, Bhutto's rally there due to start in mid-afternoon could be delayed, members of her Pakistan People's Party said.

Bhutto, 32, who drew hundreds of thousands of cheering supporters on arrival from exile on Thursday and along the dusty route to Gujranwala on Saturday, went ahead with her speaking tour despite warnings from President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq and other government leaders.

Up to half a million peasants and workers in cars, trucks, buses, horse-drawn carriages and donkey carts choked the 67-kilometre road from Lahore and Gujranwala, and Bhutto stopped at least eight times during the 13-hour journey to address them.

At every stop, the cheering crowds roared, "Zia must go, Zia must go."

Zia, who overthrew her father, former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977, said Saturday that large rallies are a waste of time.

Speaking to reporters in Quetta, he refused to comment on Bhutto's call for him to step aside to allow immediate elections open to all political parties. Zia barred parties from the February 1985 polls and has set the next elections for 1990.

Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif of Punjab province, scene of Bhutto's speaking tour, accused the opposition of trying to incite the people with abusive slogans against the government.



Breyten Breytenbach (AFP)

South African literary prize awarded to foe of apartheid

PRETORIA. – Dissident South African poet Breyten Breytenbach, back home after four years self-imposed exile in France, said yesterday Europe and the U.S. bore a criminal responsibility for supporting Pretoria.

Breytenbach made a bitter indictment of apartheid Saturday night in accepting a prestigious Afrikaans literature award, the $7,350 Rapport prize. He startled Dutch-descended Afrikaners at a ceremony here by describing the South African state as illegal.

"A minority regime which can only be maintained through repression has forfeited its right to exist. Apartheid separates you from your human dignity, your self-respect and your whole life," he said.

Always a controversial figure, Breytenbach was jailed in 1975 and freed after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence for terrorism by assisting the outlawed African National Congress.

Yesterday, he told reporters that if apartheid was made a crime against humanity, "I would cite successive British governments as accomplices to the crime – not the only ones in Europe by a long shot, and I will not leave out America."

"We think there's a criminal responsibility in Europe and America for continuing to bolster such a government while pretending to be upset, to be so concerned about human rights," he said.

Breytenbach, now a French citizen, plans to spend three weeks in South Africa with his Vietnamese-born wife Yolande.

Near Port Elizabeth, meanwhile, a funeral parlour was torched at the black township of Kwazekele on Saturday after a funeral where black activists dug up six coffins they claimed had been secretly interred.

The owner of the funeral parlour shouted, "They are burning down my home," as a reporter telephoned her to ask about allegations that she had this week secretly buried six people, suspected victims of clashes with security forces.

Earlier Saturday, police fired teargas to disperse a funeral crowd of many thousands of people at Kwazekele as the six coffins were being dug up.

Police imposed tight security at another funeral, near Phalaborwa, 400 km north of Johannesburg in the northwestern Transvaal, for the burial of six black teenagers killed in a grenade attack late last month.

Four black members of the South African Defence Force were charged last Wednesday for the murder of the six, when a grenade was tossed into a local "shebeen" (drinking hall). A seventh teenager later died of his wounds. (Reuter, AFP)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

New edition of 'Ulysses' due in June

LONDON (AP). – Penguin books is to publish in June a paperback edition of James Joyce's once-banned novel, *Ulysses*, with 5,000 corrections.

The company said yesterday that the new edition was prepared by an international team led by Hans Gabler of Munich University, who spent eight years on the job, setting the corrected text on a computer from Joyce's many drafts and typescripts which had been scattered among libraries and collectors. The team said there was an average of seven flaws a page, involving punctuation, omitting words, phrases and some sentences left out. The errors were largely due to Joyce's bad handwriting and the first edition, which was issued in Paris, being set by printers who could not read English.

Sudan diplomats in world-wide strike

KHARTOUM (AP). – Diplomats in Sudanese embassies all over the world yesterday started a two-day strike because of professional grievances, and threatened an open strike if their demands are not met.

Mustafa Hassan, chairman of the diplomats' association, told the press that volunteers would keep the embassies open, especially to try to avoid interference in the counting of votes for Sudanese expatriates. The voting for a constituent assembly ended Saturday.

Hassan said the strike was started after the cabinet rejected a proposed act concerning the diplomatic corps to replace a 1970 law that authorizes the government to appoint non-diplomats as ambassadors.

Nasa identifies remains of six astronauts

WASHINGTON (AFP). – Space experts have identified the remains of all but one of the seven astronauts killed when the space shuttle Challenger exploded on January 28, CBS television reported Saturday.

The one they failed to find traces of was teacher Christa McAuliffe, 37, who was the first private citizen to go on a U.S. space mission.

Relatives of other crewmembers announced late last month that remains of the six had been identified.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) refused to comment on the television report. Out of respect for the astronauts' families, Nasa has refused to publish any details of its search for and identification of remains.

Delhi objects as Libya recruits Indians

NEW DELHI (AP). – Thousands of impoverished Indians are jamming the Libyan Embassy here to sign up as mercenary soldiers and "crush American imperialism."

More than 6,000 men, some travelling hundreds of kilometres from their villages, have filled in forms this week seeking recruitment in the Islamic Army of Libya.

The Indian government has objected to recruitment of its citizens, and the Foreign Ministry summoned the Libyan ambassador Friday to express concern. "The conduct is contrary to what is expected of diplomatic missions," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told the press.

Iran claims Iraqi ship as war booty

TEHERAN (Reuter). – Iran confiscated a cargo ship yesterday as war booty from Iraq and said the mainly Kuwaiti owners of its cargo had two months to collect their goods.

"Inspection of the ship's ownership documents revealed that it was owned by Iraq but was sailing under the flag of another country to avoid confiscation," the Iranian news agency Irna quoted war headquarters as saying.

It said the 23,618-ton Ibn al-Bitar was stopped in late November by Iranian warships 400 km. east of the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf and taken to an Iranian port.

Irna quoted navy commander Mohammad Hossein Malekzadegan as asking four British officers who had remained on the ship to go home. The 39 other crewmen of eight nationalities have already left, as have a couple of Iranian sailors.

SPORTS

ITA umps debate Mansdorf incident

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – The Israel Tennis Association is taking no independent action following the controversial weekend incident at the Challenger Series tournament in Jerusalem, in which Shlomo Glickstein and Amos Mansdorf lost their doubles semi-final after umpire Stanley Sperber imposed a penalty point against them at match-point for an offence committed by Mansdorf. But referee and tournament supervisor Herbert Granierer said that the 20 or so official ITA umpires – most of whom officiated in Jerusalem – will be meeting soon to discuss the matter.

ITA chairman David Harnik told *The Post*: "It was very unfortunate that the incident soured the good atmosphere prevailing at the tournament. Given the state of the match, the umpire's decision was too severe. Even if the umpire made a mistake, there is no justification for inappropriate behaviour by the players concerned."

Granierer said that in accordance with standard procedure, he would report the incident to the Men's International Professional Tennis Council in New York. "Stanley has my full backing," Granierer stressed. "He is one of our best umpires."

Mansdorf had the $740 in fines imposed by Granierer deducted from the cheque of $5,400 he earned for his sterling effort at the Katsanes tournament.

Pitching all the way

NEW YORK (AP). – In what he called "my greatest thrill in baseball," Kansas City pitcher Dennis Leonard made it all the way back on Saturday. Making his first Major-League start since he snapped a tendon beneath his left knee in May 1983, the 34-year-old right-hander, three times a 20-game winner, pitched a dramatic three-hitter as the Royals edged the Toronto Blue Jays 1-0.

Elsewhere in the American League, California spoiled Joaquin Andujar's debut with Oakland 9-3 and it was the New York Yankees 7, Milwaukee 3, Cleveland 6, Detroit 2, Seattle 10, Minnesota 4.

In the National League, Philadelphia outlasted the New York Mets 9-8 in 14 innings and Pittsburgh downed the Chicago Cubs 3-1.

England thrashed again

ST. JOHN'S (AFP). – The West Indies lower-order batsmen plundered England's tiring bowlers on an easy-paced pitch to pile up a formidable first innings total of 474 on the second day of the fifth and final cricket test in Antgua.

By lunch on the third day England had consolidated with their best opening tour partnership to reach 110 without loss. Gooch was on 42 and Slack 45.

Seve slips

AUGUSTA (AFP). – Greg Norman of Australia took a one-stroke lead after three rounds of the 50th Masters golf tournament here, eclipsing even the performance of South Africa's Nick Price who set a new course record of 63.

Norman, who had a third round 68, ended the day on 210, six-under-par, and was already back in the clubhouse when the overnight leader, Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, struck bad luck on the final two holes, both of which he bogeyed.

Leaders: Norman 210; Langer 211; Price 211; Hammond 73-71-67-211; Kite 212; Nakajima 212; (Japan) Watson 212; Lyle 214.

Scoreboard

SOCCER. Manchester United, once ten points ahead in the English soccer league, slipped further behind in the title race yesterday when they were beaten 2-0 at home by Sheffield Wednesday.

TENNIS: Boris Becker and Anders Jarrid meet in the final of the $500,000 WCT tournament in Dallas after Becker outlasted Stefan Edberg in four gruelling sets and Jarryd defeated yet another seed top seeded Mats Wilander.

ICE HOCKEY: NHL playoffs results with series standings in brackets – Capitals 3 Islanders 1 (3-0); Canadiens 4 Bruins 3 (3-0); Oilers 5 Canucks 1 (3-0); Whalers 9 Nordiques 4 (3-0); Maple Leafs 7 Blackhawks 2 (3-0); Flames 4 Jets 3 OT (3-0); Blues 4 North Stars 3 (2-1); Rangers 5 Flyers 2 (2-1);

NBA: Hawks 108 Pacers 91; Lakers 105 Kings 92; Clippers 115 Mavericks 108; Sonics 121 Warriors 101; Bucks 116 Knicks 78; Jazz 117 Nuggets 99; Suns 110 Rockets 92

MOTOR RACING: Brazilian Ayrton Senna edged out Briton Nigel Mansell in a sensational finish to the Spanish Grand Prix. Just 0.014 seconds – less than a car's length – separated Senna's Lotus from the Williams of arch rival Mansell as the pair crossed the line.

15,000 in Manila rally call for Marcos return

MANILA (AP). – Thousands of flag-waving Marcos loyalists chanted the name of ousted president Ferdinand Marcos yesterday in a rally reminiscent of his days in power, and called for his return from exile.

"Tell our people to wait for the return of the eagle," rally speaker Manuel Igrobay quoted Marcos as telling him recently, touching off an explosion of cheers from a crowd estimated by reporters at 15,000 people at Manila's Rizal park.

Police called it the biggest pro-Marcos rally held in the capital since Marcos was toppled by a civilian-backed military revolt on February 25.

"Marcos is coming home, Marcos is coming home," the crowd chanted to the beating of drums and the waving of paper flags. Igrobay, a lawyer, did not say how and when he talked with Marcos, who now lives in exile in Honolulu.

A minor commotion erupted when some people in the crowd beat up a youth, Mario Aglipa, 22, accusing him of stealing one of their public address systems.

Some of those who took part in the rally also had been among the 5,000 loyalists who barricaded a portion of a suburban highway Saturday night in a demonstration urging Marcos's return, defying police orders to disperse, witnesses said.

The rallies came on the eve of a "rebel session" today of the defunct National Assembly by former assemblymen. The house was abolished by the new government.

No word from kidnappers of Jennifer Guinness

DUBLIN (Reuter). – Police admitted yesterday they were both concerned and baffled by the continued silence of a kidnap gang that seized a Dublin banker's wife linked to the wealthy Guinness brewing family six days ago.

The chief spokesman for the police said in a radio interview it is unusual for kidnappers to wait so long before getting in touch.

The delay could indicate either that the kidnappers, who have demanded a ransom of £2 million for the return of 48-year-old Jennifer Guinness, were "very strong-willed and clinically cruel," or that they were not sure how to proceed, he said.

(Continued from Page One)

COMPROMISE

magnanimity meant that Moda'i would only hold the Foreign Ministry for a few months. After that it would be Peres's, while the Treasury, if Labour were to have its way, would go to anyone except Moda'i.

Moda'i agreed to the switch on the understanding that he would be adequately compensated for the portfolio he was yielding. He perceived the Foreign Ministry as such compensation, but then he discovered that he really wasn't to have it.

Things might perhaps have been patched up and kept safely vague had deputy premier David Levy not arrived, breathing fire, when he did. So long as Levy was in Canada, Shamir could have hoped to try to ride the storm. But Levy's scathing criticism of the deal, delivered practically on the steps of the airplane, put an end to that.

From that moment the details of the deal had to be spelled out and the ambiguity removed.

Levy thundered against handing the Treasury over to Labour, and Shamir had to show that he had made no promises about what would happen after rotation. From there, it was simple for Moda'i to figure out that he would not even be getting the Foreign Ministry, and that if he accepted the deal he would have been signing away his political career.

Hence Moda'i's emotive response and his words about Peres having put him under a political banning order. Moda'i had finally caught on to what the deal would have meant for his private political future. "Why do I deserve to be expelled from this government? Is it fair that, because of a few words in an interview which Peres did not like, I must also be prohibited from working with Shamir? If Peres cannot work with me, I could get out of his way for the few months left to his term as premier," Moda'i argued. "But Peres cannot decide now that I also cannot work with Shamir and that Shamir cannot work with me. Peres is either taking out a contract on me in a private vendetta, or, which is more likely, seeking a way to bring down the government. Were this not so, he would not have made such a fuss over the interviews. Once he had done so, he could have been satisfied with my leaving the Treasury for a few months. But if he wants to ban me from the government altogether, the only explanation is that he wants to back out of the rotation agreement by making impossible demands of the Likud," Moda'i said yesterday.

The collapse of the deal was perhaps just what Levy had wanted. From Levy's point of view, nothing could be better than for rotation to be foiled. Levy has said time and time again that once new elections are declared, he will consider himself free to challenge Shamir for the Herut leadership. Even should he fail in such a showdown, he will have gained politically. No one else is likely to enter the contest, and hence even a loss would establish Levy in the number two slot, ostensibly ahead of such potential candidates for Herut leadership as Sharon and Moshe Arens.

A Levy challenge is the last thing that Sharon can afford. He certainly does not wish Levy to claim the position of heir-apparent, and he also knows that there is considerable over-lapping between his and Levy's supporters within the party. Sharon does not want to lose that support to Levy, nor does he want the status of his younger rival enhanced. He needs Shamir in power for as long as possible to stave Levy off.

The Jerusalem Post has learned from Likud, Labour and Aguda sources that the first version of the Sharon proposal did, in fact, confine itself to the six months up to rotation, during which Shamir and Moda'i were to switch portfolios. That plan was rejected by Peres when Sharon first proposed it during a late night visit to Peres's home last Monday night. Shamir, too, was not enthusiastic about it.

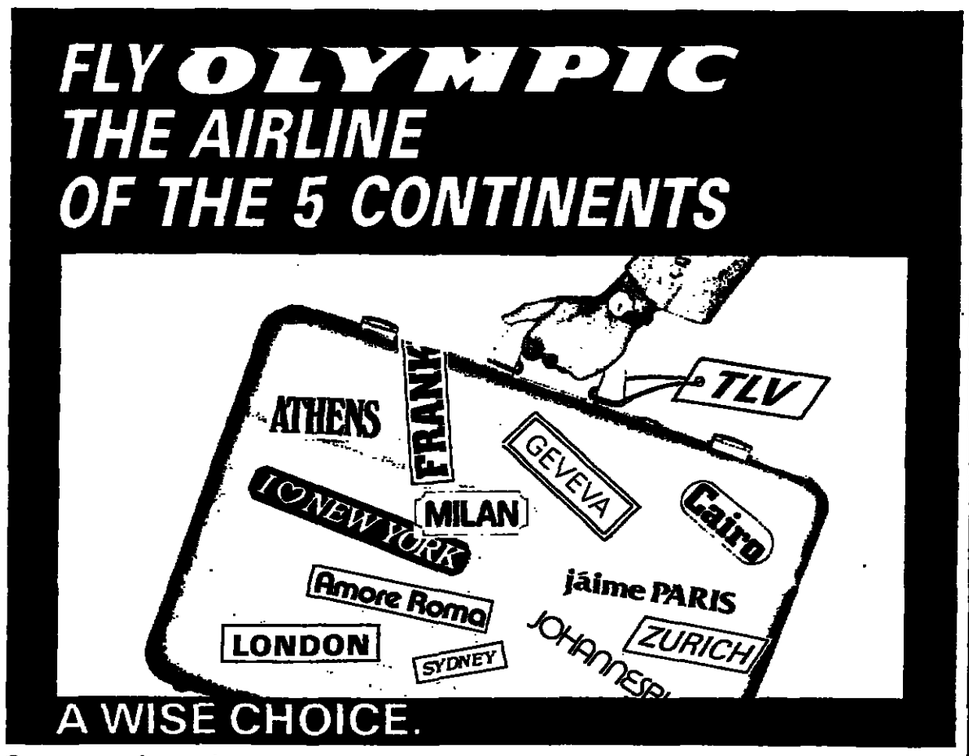
Its chances improved as the crisis deepened and the disputants grew frightened, and also as Shapira started indicating different interpretations to each side about what was to take place after rotation.

Muscovites queue up for Vladimir Horowitz

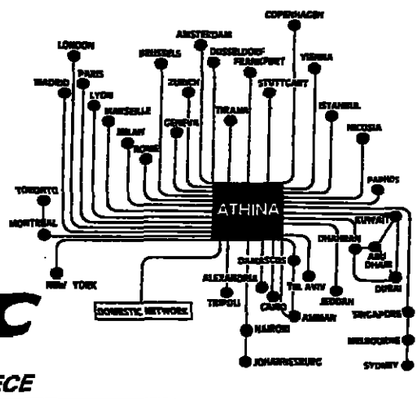
MOSCOW (AP). – Some diehards queued through a frosty night and hundreds more music lovers crowded round the Moscow Conservatory yesterday for tickets to see pianist Vladimir Horowitz, an event one fan likened to "the second coming of Jesus Christ."

The 81-year-old musician, one of the great pianists of the 20th century, left his homeland in 1925 and has never returned.

When Horowitz arrives today, he will be the first great artist ever to have emigrated from the Soviet Union and come back to perform. He is to play in Moscow next Sunday, and in Leningrad on April 27.



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The dedication of the
Hebrew Language Collection in memory of Sydney Marks, London
will take place in the presence of his son and daughter-in-law, Clive and Adrianne Marks in the Central Library on Monday, April 14, 1986 at 10 a.m.

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The New York Times

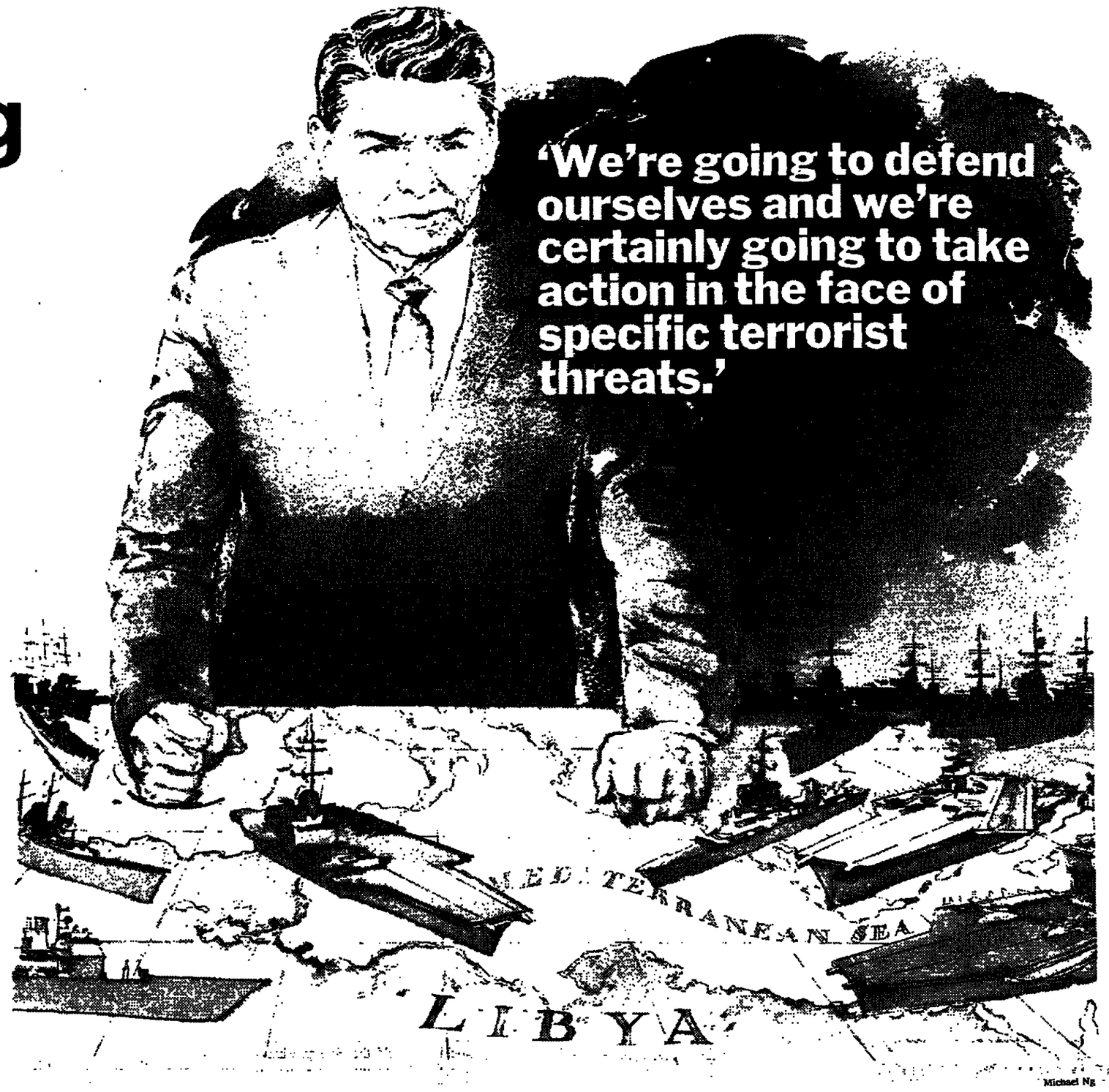
WEEKLY REVIEW

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Fair Warning

Reagan Confronts an Intractable Qaddafi



Michael Ng

By R.W. APPLE Jr.

WASHINGTON

OF all the problems that have confronted Ronald Reagan as President, none has proved so intractable as terrorism.

Last week, for the second consecutive week, the President devoted much of his attention to Colonel Muammar el-Qaddafi and the terrorist acts the Libyan leader is believed to have inspired, if not actually ordered. The focus of Presidential attention remained locked on terrorism even while other weighty matters of state and politics — Moscow, Nicaragua, budget, taxes, oil prices — crowded Government agendas in Washington. Last week the preoccupation intensified in the aftermath of the latest deadly terrorist attacks, on an American airliner over Greece and a West Berlin discothèque favored by American soldiers. Officials in Washington said Colonel Qaddafi was "probably linked" to the TWA attack and spoke of "incontrovertible evidence" tying him to the one in Berlin.

The President did not go that far. He called the Libyan leader a "mad dog" — to which Colonel Qaddafi replied that he would not be deterred by the "insults" of an "old man" — and said the United States was ready to strike militarily once more if he was convinced of Libyan complicity in the two latest outrages.

Prospective targets, it was said, were Libyan coastal air bases. At the week's end, an American armada — aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers — was steaming in the Mediterranean awaiting the Commander-in-Chief's orders.

And the President abruptly sent his United Nations delegate, Vernon A. Walters, on a mission to Britain, Italy, France and West Germany to win stronger support for the American view of Libya. A team of Justice Department officials was also sent to Europe to discuss with allied officials measures to curb terrorism. That mission was to prepare for a future visit by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

Two weeks ago, the Administration sought to punish Colonel Qaddafi (or perhaps encourage his own armed forces to rise against him) through conventional military means. United States ships and planes sank Libyan patrol boats and damaged Libyan missile sites.

If that demonstration of American power changed anything, it was evident neither from intelligence reports nor from subsequent events. On April 2, a bomb went off in a Trans World Airlines jet as it approached Athens, killing four passengers, three of them Americans. On April 5, a bomb went off in the West Berlin discothèque, killing an American serviceman and a Turkish woman and wounding 230 other people, including more than 50 Americans.

Mr. Reagan's pugnacious stance has evoked little criticism from politicians or others at home.

And there were the first, faint signs in Western Europe last week that American allies were ready to provide slightly more support. France and West Germany both expelled Libyan diplomats. *(NATO allies are cautious, page 2.)*

But some experts on the Middle East, here as well as abroad, are questioning the utility of military strikes as a weapon against terrorism. They doubt that even a much more massive attack than the last one would either sufficiently frighten Colonel Qaddafi and his allies to persuade them to rein in the terrorists they sponsor or seriously undercut the Libyan leader's standing in his own country.

'Making Qaddafi a Hero'

Patrick Seale of The Observer in London, one of the most respected Arabists in British journalism, said last week that American firepower was "totally ineffective against terrorism" and argued that "a wise superpower doesn't think in terms of inflicting punishment on tiny states of 2 or 3 million people." He told CBS News: "Hitting Qaddafi will only make Qaddafi a bigger hero than he is already. It will only put more American lives at risk" and persuade more Arab states to support the Libyans.

The Reagan Administration, in rebuttal, says that it is expending every possible intelligence effort to discover and abort terrorist attacks, that it has tried economic sanctions only to see them fail, partly through the non-cooperation of European allies, and that it must not give the impression of impotence.

"I grant you that Tomcats and F-16's are not the ideal anti-terrorist weapons," one senior strategist commented. "But we can't invade Libya, can we? Our European and Arab allies wouldn't stand for that, and it's not clear that the American public would, either. So we have to use what we have and hope that it works. It may not; obviously it hasn't worked so far. But we must try something, and I don't hear very many creative suggestions from our critics."

Another constraint is often cited by other officials who believe that Syria is at least as important a supporter of state terrorism as Libya. Syria is off limits to an American military attack, they say, because such a strike might well bring the Soviet Union into the conflict on Syria's side. The Russians supply weapons and advisers to Libya, but their commitment to Tripoli is not nearly so strong as their key alliance with Damascus.

As in so many cases in the last two decades — in Vietnam, in Iran and elsewhere — the United States, for all its military might, finds its room for maneuver heavily circumscribed. It could defeat Libya with comic ease in a head-to-head battle, but the goal, after all, is not to conquer Libya but to force its Government to behave according to international norms. That is the real issue, the one that has come to dominate Washington recently.

There were so many questions on terrorism at the President's news conference Wednesday that he only had a moment or two to deal with such major items as the budget, tax reform and Vice President Bush's seeming concern that oil prices were falling too far too fast.

For Mr. Reagan, however, even such pressing matters as those must take second place to curbing terrorism. One of the reasons he was elected in the first place, and one of the reasons his popularity has continued at a high level, is the belief of the American public that he would stand up to, would face down, the nation's enemies.

Major News

In Summary

Reagan Says He And Bush Agree On Oil Prices

Vice President Bush was out of sight much of last week, traveling in the Middle East. But his Washington friends and enemies were still discussing his statement on April 1 that it was essential to include "stability" in any consideration of oil prices and that "we not just have a continued free fall like a parachutist jumping out without a parachute." The remark was widely taken to mean that he favored higher prices.

The Vice President, a former Texas Congressman who ran an oil company in Odessa, Texas, from 1948 until 1966, elicited some praise from members of Congress, including Senator Dave Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, who said, "George is as much on the side of the consumer as of the producer."

But there were also some stinging remarks. A potential rival of Mr. Bush for the 1988 Republican Presidential nomination, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas, said: "I don't know if I want to comment on that. He's doing a good job on his own. It has seemed to create a firestorm, and I don't think there is anything I can do." Across the aisle, the Democratic Minority Leader, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said: "Apparently the Vice President wants to go down in history as the man who saved OPEC."

After discussing oil prices in Saudi Arabia with King Fahd, Mr. Bush said he had not tried to exert pressure for higher prices. "I honestly can't set a price," he said. "I don't know where we find this balance." White House officials and his own staff said there was no conflict on oil policy between Mr. Bush and President Reagan, who advocates free-market determination of prices. In his news conference Wednesday, the President said, "I can't find myself quarreling with any of the remarks he's made." With that, the tempest in the oil barrel seemed to subside.



Associated Press

Vice President Bush handing a letter from President Reagan to Sheik Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, the Emir of Bahrain, in Manama, Bahrain, last week.

Remodeling a Vaccine for AIDS

In the fight against AIDS, scientists have borrowed more than inspiration from one of medicine's greatest success stories. Using gene-splicing techniques, two research teams have remodeled the vaccine that eradicated smallpox, and one of them plans to seek Federal approval this year to test it on humans as a protection against AIDS.

If the next stages of the work are successful, a vaccine for acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be ready within the decade, much earlier than expected.

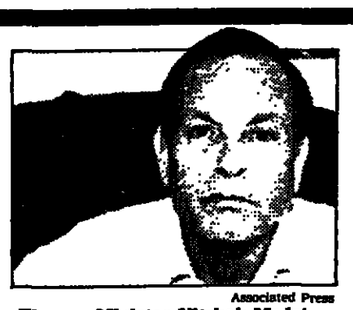
In the experiments so far, mice and monkeys infected with the modified vaccinia virus developed antibodies against the AIDS virus. What the researchers, who have been working independently, have yet to demonstrate is that the antibodies protect against infection. Conventional vaccines stimulate the production of antibodies. But AIDS is an unusual disease in that the victims can have antibodies against the virus yet get no protection from them.

In the April 10 issue of Nature, scientists from the National Institutes of Health and from subsidiaries of the Bristol-Myers Company gave the details of their success in splicing a gene of the AIDS virus into the vaccinia virus, which has not been used on the general population since smallpox was eradicated nearly a decade ago. "We consider it a critical step," said Dr. Robert Nowinski of the Bristol-Myers group.

Israelis Struggle To Avert a Crisis

The coalition Government of Israel began to crack last week, but efforts to mend it were expected to be on the table at a Cabinet meeting today. The trouble began when Shimon Peres, the Labor Prime Minister, said he had been insulted by the Likud Finance Minister, Yitzhak Modai, and would fire him. Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister and Likud's leader, said that if Mr. Modai were dismissed, his party would leave the coalition.

Likud politicians called Mr. Peres a trickster who was trying to sneak out of a deal made in 1984, when the coalition was formed because neither the Labor Party nor the Likud bloc won enough parliamentary seats to form a Government. The deal provided that Mr. Peres, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Shamir, the Foreign Minister, would switch jobs if the coalition held together for two years, until October 1986.



Associated Press

Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai.

If the coalition breaks up over last week's squabble, new elections would be likely in the next few months, and polls suggested that neither side could be sure of victory. One proposal to solve the crisis called for Mr. Shamir and Mr. Modai to switch posts now. If the plan won Cabinet approval and the coalition held until October, Mr. Shamir would become Prime Minister then, but it was not clear whether Mr. Peres would become Finance Minister or Foreign Minister.

A Debate Over U.S. 'Set-Asides'

For more than a decade, the Government has reserved a few slices of the immense Federal pie for businesses owned by blacks, Hispanic people and other minorities, all part of a "set-aside" program that has been endorsed by Congress and a succession of recent Presidents, including Ronald Reagan. Last week a debate flared over the merits of set-asides after the staff of the United States Commission on Civil Rights recommended a one-year suspension of the program.

"We feel that minority set-asides have not, after many years, proven themselves effective, and we fear that significant reasons exist to judge them destructive," said a draft report. Among other things, it said that set-asides often provided special help for those who had not suffered discrimination and resulted in windfalls for wealthier black and Hispanic employers and "hardship and bankruptcy" for businesses owned by whites. Altogether, Federal agencies awarded more than $5 billion in contracts under set-aside programs last year.

The proposed suspension, which would require Congress to amend the law and the President to revise some executive orders, was sharply criticized on Capitol Hill and by leaders of many civil rights organizations. A White House spokesman said the President was not ready to give up on set-asides, either.

At week's end, the commission, during a meeting marked by occasional shouting matches, put the recommendation on a back burner, ordering its staff to produce a rewrite, but not specifying what changes should be made. Chairman Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., saying he was "upset and disappointed with the White House," accused the Administration of "speaking with a double voice" on preference programs.

The World

Plans for Summit Proceed Despite U.S. Nuclear Test

The United States set off a nuclear test under the Nevada desert last week, and the Soviet Union promptly announced it would end the testing moratorium it began in August. But the explosion apparently did not upset plans for President Reagan to meet this year with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. "We make no preconditions," Mr. Gorbachev said. At his news conference, Mr. Reagan said the Gorbachev visit to the United States could come in July or after the November elections.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said he would meet next month with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, to make preparations for the meeting.

As for the test in Nevada, Congressional critics of United States arms-control policy accused the Reagan Administration of missing a prime opportunity to obtain a ban on all nuclear testing. But Administratrion supporters said the Russians had halted their own testing only as a temporary propaganda move. American testing was necessary, they said, to develop new weapons and insure that the nuclear deterrent remained credible.

Waldheim Alters His Biography

Kurt Waldheim rewrote his official biography last week to add information about his military service as allegations that he had not been candid about it drew attention in at least five countries.

The United States Justice Department and the Governments of Israel and Austria obtained copies of the four-page file on Mr. Waldheim from the archives of the United Nations War Crimes Commission. The file reportedly summarizes 40-year-old documents that say the former United Nations Secretary General was wanted in Yugoslavia in connection with wartime "murder, shooting of hostages and ravaging of property." Yugoslavia has never pursued the charges.

The allegations, based in part on documents uncovered by the World Jewish Congress, have become an issue in Austria's May 4 presidential election. Mr. Waldheim, who is running for President as the Center-Conservative People's Party candidate, has accused his Socialist opponents of smearing him. In a memorandum given to the Justice Department in Washington, he denied any participation in or knowledge of wartime atrocities.

He has also acknowledged that before entering the military in 1939, he was a member of the Nazi student union and a mounted unit of the SA, a paramilitary Nazi organization in Austria. He says he did not consider himself an active member and was always opposed to the Nazis.

Managers Link Marcos, Buildings

Ferdinand E. Marcos and his family have been called multibillionaires, but Mr. Marcos was still insisting last week that some $300 million worth of New York real estate was not theirs. His case was undermined, however, when two New York businessmen, Joseph E. Bernstein and his brother Ralph, testified before a House subcommmittee that they had managed the New York properties for the Marcos family.

The House had voted to cite the Bernsteins for contempt of Congress when they refused to answer questions about the Marcos connection. Joseph Bernstein also described a 1981 New York dinner at which Mrs. Marcos displayed a Swiss bank statement, recalling: "It was something in the nature of $120 million."

Mr. Marcos still dreams he is running the Philippines, he said in an interview at his temporary home in Honolulu. But the notion comes to him now in nightmares of internecine warfare, and he says he has no plans to return soon.

He admitted to having "nightmares about me leading troops and killing people, killing my own soldiers," but insisted that only American pressure had dissuaded him from ordering troops to fire phosphorus shells and buckshot at crowds gathered to protect Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who defected after the election. In Washington, President Reagan said last week that the United States had acted only to insure that the Philippine unrest "did not degenerate into civil war."

On a visit to Manila, meanwhile, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger gave President Corazon C. Aquino a message of congratulation from Mr. Reagan and a promise of additional economic aid.

Miss Bhutto Is Back in Pakistan

The daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto made her first public move toward power in Pakistan last week and was cheered by several hundred thousand people on the streets of Lahore.

In 1979, her father was hanged by the Government of his successor as Pakistan's President, Mohammad Zia ul-Haq. As General Zia consolidated power, Miss Bhutto, who has a Harvard degree in government and studied politics at Oxford University, lived in exile and became a leader of the opposition to General Zia. She visited Karachi last summer and was briefly placed under house arrest.

In December, General Zia turned the operation of the Government over to civilians, though he retained the Presidency and command of the armed forces. On Thursday, Miss Bhutto, now 33 years old, told the crowd in Lahore, "I have not come here to take revenge." Her audience chanted, "Down with Zia" and "Down with America," reflecting their displeasure with United States support for Mr. Zia. "Marcos is gone, the President of Haiti is gone," Miss Bhutto said, "and now another dictator must go."

How much Miss Bhutto can achieve was still uncertain, but the reaction in Lahore seemed to sweep aside doubts about how much support she could muster as an opposition leader. And on the day after her showing in Lahore, Miss Bhutto called for new elections, but pledged not to resort to violence to oust General Zia. "That crowd was so responsive it would have done anything which I or my party directed," she said. "We could have taken power yesterday in Pakistan."

Milt Freudenheim, Richard Levine and James F. Clarity

Corrections

A Jerusalem dispatch in the World section last Sunday about Israel's Housing Minister, David Levy, described his language facility incompletely. While he speaks no English, he is fluent in Arabic, as well as French and Hebrew.

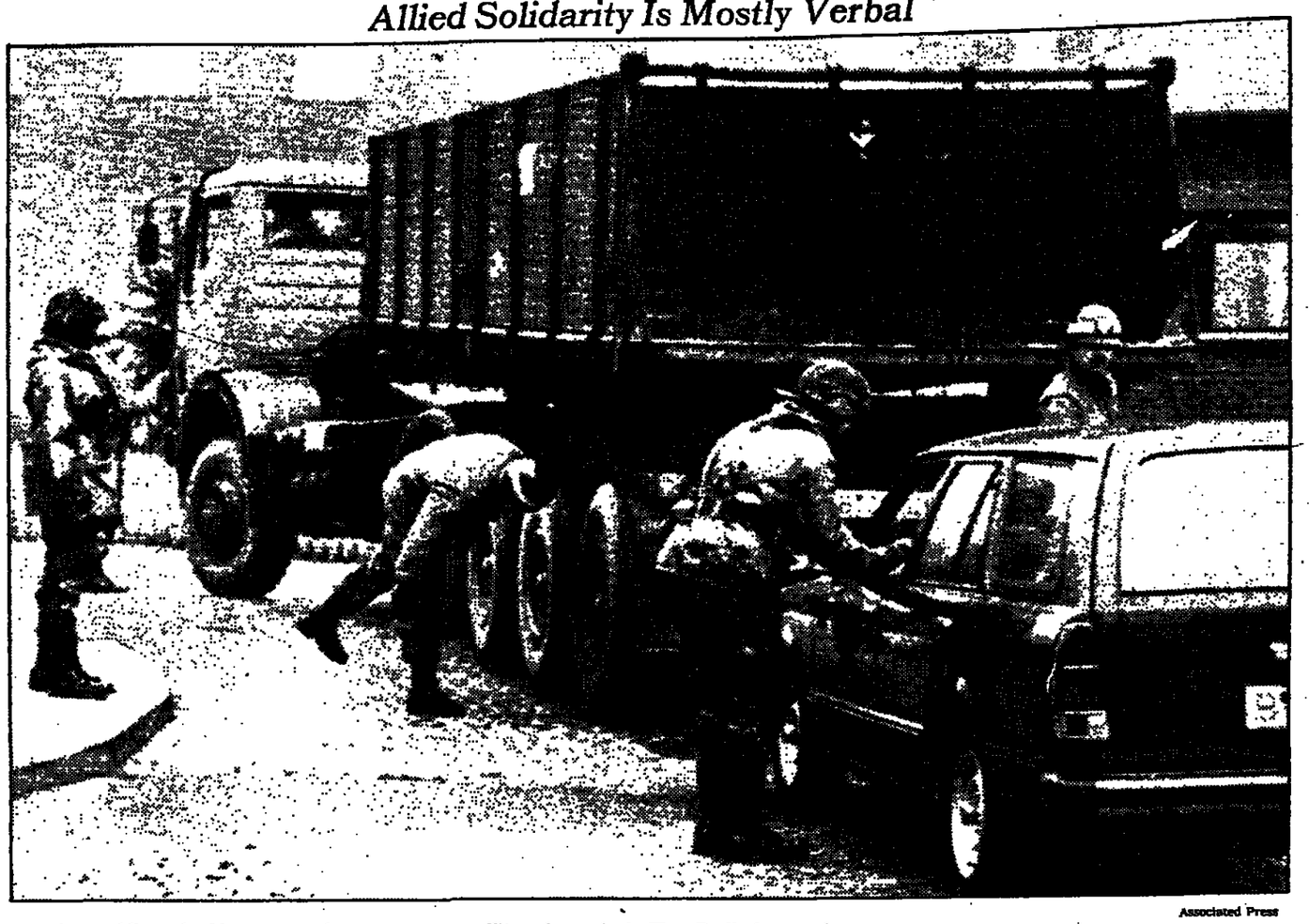
The headline over a chart in the World section on March 23 about nuclear testing gave a misleading impression of the Soviet Union's program. In addition to its weapons testing, the Soviet Union conducts other explosions that it says are for peaceful construction purposes, and the chart lumped the two together. Its headline therefore should not have used the word "bomb," and should have said, "known nuclear explosions."



The New York Times/Seth Mydans

Ferdinand E. Marcos at home in Honolulu.

Allied Solidarity Is Mostly Verbal



Associated Press

American soldiers checking cars at the entrance to a military barracks in West Berlin last week.

Europeans Still Wary Of a Libyan Quarantine

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN

THE diplomatic choreography had been rehearsed after the savage Christmastime attacks on the Vienna and Rome airports. But last week the moves were made with a new, ghastly backdrop, the bombing of a West Berlin discothèque that killed 2 people and injured 230. The Reagan Administration railed at Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi as the master terrorist and string-puller, demanding West European sanctions against Libya, then watching as the NATO allies responded half-heartedly and with deep private reservations.

At week's end, the President sent his United Nations delegate, Vernon A. Walters, to Britain, Italy, France and West Germany to seek stronger support for the American view of Libya. A team of Justice Department officials was also sent to Europe to discuss measures to curb terrorism. Their trip is to prepare for a similar visit later in the month by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

Faced with American appeals to shut down the Libyan "people's bureaus" — as Colonel Qaddafi calls his unorthodox embassies — France and then West Germany each expelled two Libyan intelligence operatives suspected of plotting attacks on Americans in Europe. Spain, which has traditionally enjoyed privileged ties to the Arab world, angrily recalled its ambassador from Tripoli after Colonel Qaddafi hinted at retaliation against Mediterranean states, like Spain and Italy, that give berths to the Sixth Fleet.

Italy's Prime Minister, Bettino Craxi, also condemned the Libyan threats. Yet no NATO ally seemed ready to follow the United States' example of last January by clamping trade sanctions on Libya; solidarity was mostly verbal. Chancellor Helmut Kohl vowed that Americans would not be "bombed out" of West Germany.

The discothèque blast, which killed an American soldier and a Turkish woman and left more than 50 Americans injured, shocked West Germans, and even drew an unusual condemnation from the East German Communist leader, Erich Honecker. An adviser to Chancellor Kohl said, "We had always had specific attacks on industrialists and politicians, not railroad stations blowing up like in Italy or department stores in France. But now no mother can feel her child is safe in a disco."

France has been ensnared in its own painful drama, in Lebanon, where eight French hostages are being held by Moslem terrorists. President François Mitterrand did a volte-face and agreed to place terrorism on the agenda of the economic summit in Tokyo next month.

French Measures

And France's new conservative Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, announced plans for anti-terrorist measures, including special courts and laws permitting pre-emptive arrests. Yet it was France that watered down precautions favored by Britain and the United States that would have explicitly banned Libyans from entering West Berlin from the East. Instead, the allies agreed to exclude persons considered dangerous, without reference to nationality.

Broadly, the West Europeans were hesitant to accept the American argument that quarantining Colonel Qaddafi — or attacking Libyan military or training camps — would significantly reduce terrorism. Prime Minister Craxi said terrorism "cannot be resolved by a military blitz."

In some capitals there was fear that an American-Libyan military clash could provoke even bloodier terrorist reprisals that could kill Europeans as well as Americans. Experts on terrorism noted that Libya is not the only Arab nation sponsoring terrorism and that Iran, Syria, Iraq and South Yemen have at various times dispatched hit-men and bombers abroad. Killers like the Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal, the experts noted, do not merely take orders from Tripoli but plan their own attacks.

Chancellor Kohl and others concede that trade ties to Libya and the safety of some 40,000 West Europeans working there weigh in their careful response. But when the Europeans are reproached by Washington for indecisiveness, British officials privately retort that American politicians have shown no great enthusiasm for stemming the flow of dollars from Irish-Americans to finance Irish Republican Army terrorists.

Dieter Roth, a West German pollster, noted that his countrymen approve a hard line against terrorism, but not when Bonn seems to be knuckling under to American pressure. A poll of 1,049 respondents taken by his Mannheim-based polling agency in late February found, for example, that 76 percent believed Libya was behind the attacks on the Vienna and Rome airports. Yet only 50 percent approved of the American economic sanctions against Libya, and only 35 percent said West Germany should follow suit.

With no real experience of terrorism at home, the United States can be emotionally mobilized by a President who skillfully plays to television networks that in turn focus on Colonel Qaddafi as the anti-star in a grim real-life theater.

The Europeans are largely cut out of this gripping American drama, but, as a poll taken in February by The New York Times in Britain, France and West Germany found, Europeans believe that domestic terrorism is a greater problem than violence emanating from the Middle East.

The Russians Are Coming, and So Are U.S. Avionics

Peking Happily Deals With Both Sides

By JOHN F. BURNS

PEKING

A SOVIET diplomat ushered an American reporter to a quiet spot during an embassy reception recently and whispered a request. "Tell me, please," he said, "what is it that your David Rockefeller is doing here? Will he be meeting with Deng Xiaoping?" There was, in fact, no secret about Mr. Rockefeller's trip. The retired banker, a frequent visitor, had arrived on Chase Manhattan's jet plane for talks at the Bank of China.

But the Soviet diplomat's interest testified to one thing that has not changed since President Richard M. Nixon's breakthrough visit 14 years ago: the assumption that bilateral contacts between any two of the three countries — the United States, the Soviet Union and China — inevitably bear on the interests of the third.

Since Henry A. Kissinger "played the China card," Washington, Moscow and Peking have routinely denied the existence of a triangular game. But Soviet officials who insist that better ties with the Chinese are valued for their own sake, not for any discomfort they may cause Washington, are not beyond gloating a little when talking with Americans. Similarly, Chinese officials do not seem to mind when anxious Americans press them to say what sort of long-term relationship they envisage with Moscow.

Lately, many of the breaks seem to have fallen to the Russians. Last month, First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan V. Arkhipov signed a protocol to bring Soviet experts here for the first time since 1960. It was Mr. Arkhipov, as overseer of the $1.5 billion Soviet aid program, who saw his work turn to dust in the 1950's when an angry Nikita S. Khrushchev decided to cancel the program and summon the experts home.

The Soviet engineers and scientists arriving this year will be a skeleton crew compared to the battalions of the 1950's. At the outset, the program will be limited to upgrading 17 Soviet-built plants and projects, mainly in the north and northeast. The total value will probably fall far short of the American contribution.

And the Reagan Administration does not intend to be outflanked, as it demonstrated last week when it announced plans to sell China $550 million worth of aviation electronics for F-8 fighters. Also, Adm. James D. Watkins, the Chief of Naval Operations, was en route to Peking to discuss proposals for one of the largest peacetime transfers of naval technology to a non-allied nation — turbine engines, torpedos, sonar and anti-submarine helicopters worth hundreds of millions of dollars. With $8 billion of trade, more than $1 billion in investments and 200,000 American tourists a year, the United States is by far the most pervasive foreign influence here, outstripping even Japan.

Whether the future lies with the United States, however, is not certain. Many Americans with sentimental feelings for China find it difficult to grasp that their emotions do not necessarily find a resonance here beyond the relatively small circle of professional people who have been educated in America, traveled there or otherwise benefited from contact with Americans. While many Chinese are eager for the products of America, be they jeans or pop music tapes, the urge is not necessarily synonymous with affection for the culture or people that produced them.

Tilting Toward Moscow

Even while soliciting financial commitments from people like Mr. Rockefeller, the authorities constantly caution against flirtation with what Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang calls "the decadent ideology and life style of capitalism and bourgeois liberalism." In this, there is more than a glimpse of Mr. Deng's pragmatism, casting aside extraneous considerations for the supreme goal of adding to China's wealth and power. That the strategy may be flawed — that capitalism's assets may be of little enduring value without the democratic dynamic that helped develop them — is a thought that has barely penetrated.

Although the formal position is that Peking leans toward neither superpower, recent pronouncements have frequently seemed to be tilting toward Moscow. President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative has been rejected, and Washington's insistence on a missile agreement that would deny Moscow the option of moving its European-based SS-20's to Asia has not altered China's "even-handed" condemnation of both sides in the nuclear talks. Newspapers continue to play up the United States' social and economic ills along with its accomplishments — a balance that finds little counterpart in generally approving reports on the Soviet Union.

None of this implies that Peking is about to embrace Moscow. Chinese of all ages remain generally wary, unconvinced that the Russians have abandoned the heavy-handed ways that destroyed the amity of the 1950's. But like Mr. Deng, many people here have concluded that China has much to gain from cooperating with Moscow. And some appear to feel that gains can be had on less challenging terms than are available in the West. For Mr. Deng's critics in the party's conservative and ideological factions, the Soviet experts' greatest merit may be that they come without the aura of "spiritual pollution" — meaning freedom — that accompanies Westerners. If they also come cheaper, the attraction may be all the harder to resist.



Reuters

Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan V. Arkhipov (left) embracing Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng in Peking last month.

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A Forum: Can International Law Resolve Horrendous Crimes?

The Lessons Of Eichmann Are Hard To Apply

IT has been a quarter century since a balding, bespectacled man stood in a glass box to face charges that he had played a leading role in the crime of the century. In the years since the prosecution of Lieut. Col. Adolf Eichmann, chief of the Jewish section of the Gestapo and the man responsible for Nazi concentration camps that administered the "Final Solution," it has been not so much his conviction, or even his execution, but rather his capture in Argentina and trial in Israel that continue to be debated by scholars and international lawyers. Indeed, when each week brings new reports of human rights violations, bombings and hijackings, the issues raised by the Eichmann case seem as fresh as today's headlines. What can one nation do to change the internal policies of another? Can a terrorist be seized, like Eichmann, and transported for trial? Why does international law seem so ineffective? Last weekend, at a forum organized by the Jewish Museum in New York, these issues were discussed by a panel that included Louis Henkin, University Professor at Columbia University; Marvin E. Frankel, a former Federal judge and chairman of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; Abraham D. Sofaer, another former judge who is legal adviser to the State Department, and Telford Taylor, former chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials and a professor at Benjamin Cardozo Law School. Excerpts follow.



Magnum / Erich Hartmann

Adolf Eichmann in detention during his trial in Israel in 1961.

FRANKEL:

Fresh Wounds, New Cases

Within hours, as history goes, of the Eichmann trial, one or two million Cambodians were murdered, maybe a half-million Biafrans and a half-million Ugandans, some hundreds of thousands of Indonesians, then, on a more retail level, merely thousands or tens of thousands in Argentina, South Africa, the Philippines, Guatemala, Chile and Haiti. You can name other countries; I don't want to omit Syria and Iran. A question could be asked: How much do we, all of us, really care when these monstrous crimes are committed against other ethnic groups than our own or by governments that are not our national enemies or are not thought to be our national enemies?

We all know that there is a special point in remembering that some crimes against humanity were crimes against Jews or Armenians or Cambodians, and that some ways of generalizing are not ways of loving any of us or caring about our memory. And yet, if there is an impact of the Eichmann trial and the other enormous events that we remember with it, then these horrors do indeed have to be generalized, and the notion of crimes against humanity has to continue to be with us and have meaning.

And so we look around the world and see situations where an effort has been made or will be made to do something about marking the demands of justice against the beasts who do things like Eichmann did. And we've seen events of that nature in Argentina, in the Philippines, in Haiti.

One thing was clear in Israel about Eichmann's trial — there was no disagreement about whether he should be tried. In the countries I've just mentioned there is anguish about whether to conduct trials, whom to try, how deep to cut. In Argentina, while the few trials were being held, the human rights community was torn apart on whether President Raul Alfonsín was handling it correctly, being too gentle, using the right court. Within Argentina there were human rights criminals still at large, still growling, and there was a question of the extent of the danger in bringing them to trial. The same kind of problem exists in the Philippines. The situation is worse in Haiti, which doesn't have a coherently organized government. One hopes that other places — Chile, Pakistan, someday maybe Czechoslovakia and Poland — will have the problem of what to do with human rights criminals.

HENKIN:

How Far Have We Come?

It is important to keep in mind the issues that were raised at the time of Nuremberg: Whether how a nation treats its inhabitants is anybody else's business; the jurisdiction of an international tribunal to make the laws, to prosecute and to adjudicate and, finally, the issue of what the lawyers will call *ex post facto*, applying law which you've just articulated to past events.

We hardly use the phrase "crimes against humanity" anymore. We now talk about human rights and violations of human rights. We've gone far from considering merely those things so atrocious and so massive in scale that we consider them crimes against humanity. We now consider violations of human rights (that are) less terrible and less massive.

It is now universally accepted that how a state treats its own inhabitants is no longer only its own business. Look and see what is done about apartheid in South Africa, where every nation in the world has been on record as condemning it and some of them are proposing sanctions.

But what is also important, and it builds the bridge to the Eichmann case, is that we have had no international tribunals to do anything either about crimes against humanity or about international human rights. There are tribunals in some regions, like Europe and Latin America, but they don't try individuals, they bring proceedings against states.

Therefore, the spread of the international human rights movement and the establishment of human rights law, whether by customary law or by treaty, has left the implementation of those human rights to states.

SOFAER:

The Limits Of the Law

I, as lawyer in the State Department in charge of nitty gritty problems, such as getting a criminal into your courtroom, have another perspective on the Eichmann case. This was a monster on the loose for years. How did that happen? How did this man live like a normal person for so many years? Why were the demands for his arrest ignored? How could the world go on as though nothing had happened? It was a very important failure of the international legal system.

So Israel took the law into its own hands, which is a very interesting question for me. I'm sitting in the Senate hearing rooms every now and then, and Senators and Representatives turn to me and say, "Why don't you go and get these guys? We're talking about people who just kill Americans in cold blood around the world. Why don't you go and get them?" And those are the moderates. The extremists say, "Why don't you kill them? What's to talk about getting them? That's complicated — you have trials and they'll grab hostages and they'll ask for people to be released in exchange for these hostages. Go and kill them. It's better, more efficient."

I like to remind people that it is a violation of international duties, frequently, not to turn someone over who is a criminal. And at the slightest suggestion that perhaps, with the quiet acquiescence from some state, we take someone, I get a furor from the International Law Bar. How could I suggest such an outrageous thing? I don't hear any furor about why a man is allowed to live in society for all this time without turning him over.

Why is this woman allowed to come on TV in Tripoli, Lebanon, and talk about her not having participated in this bombing, and then be able to go back home because no one's going to bring her to be questioned and tried in a court of law? That's not something we should get all excited about. The thing we have to get excited about is a legal adviser suggesting that, God forbid, the United States might, with the acquiesence of a state, seize somebody that we have a Federal indictment to seize. The Eichmann case reminds me of an instance in which Israel did seize somebody, and I don't blame them.

TAYLOR:

The Hazards of Passing Judgment

I don't believe private bodies can undertake to act like courts. When the President's Commission on the Holocaust was established, I was a member of it for a time. And one of the proposals made to that commission was that, apart from the building, the statue, whatever else was chosen as a suitable memorial, a commission of wise men — or lawyers who think they're wise men — should be established to scan the world, and point out that something was going wrong here or there and something ought to be done about it.

I was against the proposal because it seemed to me that, after two or three of them might have gone right, they would hit one where there is great dispute about whether the situation in the place they're pointing to was really the way they thought it was. For an institution like a memorial commission to get involved in that sort of thing would be self-destructive. I'm afraid I have less faith in the wisdom of elderly lawyers. I don't believe that it's possible to have such a body that will determine where things need to be done and how fast. That's what the press and legislators and other people are for, to discuss these things and hope that things come out for the best. But I don't think you set up a body of Platonic wise men to handle these matters.

Afghanistan's Limited Military Lessons

The Difficult Art of Counterinsurgency Eludes the Russians

By CHARLES MOHR

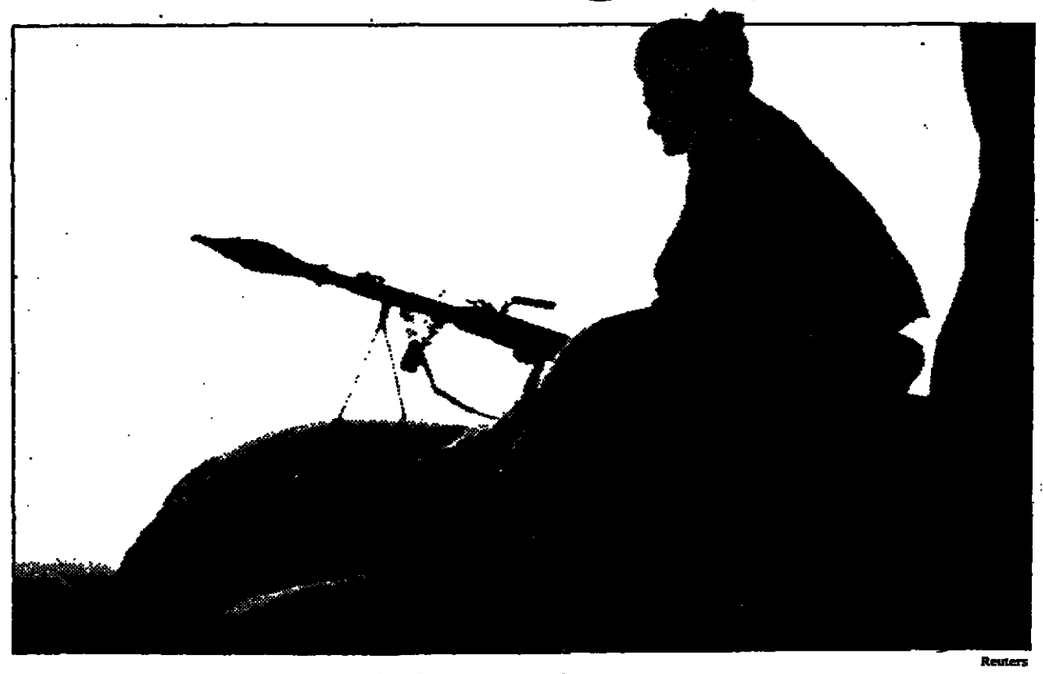
WASHINGTON

THE Soviet armed forces, which have been fighting longer in Afghanistan than they did in World War II, have apparently learned relatively few military lessons there, Western experts say. Indeed, perhaps the Russians' most important decision in Afghanistan has been to resist the temptation to escalate the hostilities. With an estimated total of 110,000 men, "the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan," as it is called in Moscow, has lived up to its name, having grown only insignificantly since it entered Afghanistan in December 1979.

Moscow's limited-war policy may be strained by the Reagan Administration's recent decision to provide shoulder-held portable antiaircraft missiles known as Stingers to rebels fighting in Afghanistan and Angola. The decision also worries some Western experts because some of the Afghan rebels are based in Iran. Critics fear that the Stingers, which could be used against civilian airliners, might fall into the hands of international terrorists. President Reagan, asked at his news conference last week if he had such concerns about Stingers reportedly destined for rebels in Angola, declined to discuss who is getting the missiles.

The Russians have not followed the United States example in Vietnam, where the commitment of 19,000 advisers grew to more than 500,000 combat troops in about three years without decisive results. The Russians have not achieved decisive results, either, but they have held down their political, economic and military costs by limiting the size of their quagmire. "They do not need a quick victory," said one American military officer.

However, despite Moscow's reputation as the global incubator of guerrilla warriors and teacher of insurgency techniques, its achievements in the difficult art of counterinsurgency have not been impressive. "The Afghanistan experience suggests that armies will do well only at those things for which they habitually prepare and practice," concludes Maj. Joseph J. Collins, of the United States Army. Since its last big war ended in 1945, the Soviet army has prepared almost exclusively for large-scale, mechanized warfare against conventional enemies. Soviet military journals have published relatively few articles on Afghanistan-related subjects such as mountain warfare, helicopter operations and physical conditioning of troops. Analysts think the Soviet high command prefers to concentrate on conventional operations and regards the guerrilla conflict as an aberration with little future applicability.



Reuters

An Afghan guerrilla, armed with an anti-tank grenade launcher.

Much of what Moscow has learned in Afghanistan has been mundane and of limited value. For example, to safeguard roads from ambushes and mines, the Russians have sometimes dropped flares to protect trucks at night and have spread smoke screens for convoys, an innovation of sorts. Road clearing is a problem in all guerrilla wars. Large numbers of soldiers are required, but the results are often poor and seldom lasting. Partly to leapfrog the nagging road problem, the Russians have embraced the helicopter much as the Americans did in Vietnam. But they are using only an estimated 650 helicopters, including about 250 armed gunships, far fewer than the thousands the United States had in Vietnam.

Tactically and strategically, the Russians seem to be as baffled as the Americans were in Southeast Asia. According to some reports, the Russians are increasingly moving troops by helicopter. They have apparently learned — as the Americans did — that in guerrilla wars small units are more useful but at greater risk than large ones. And in the central Panjshir Valley, where the Russians used to bombard an area with artillery and air strikes for a week before attacking, they have learned to move more quickly.

Overall, however, the evidence is overwhelming that the Russians have tried to quell the insurgency with heavy firepower, much as other armies have done with only limited success. They have succeeded in depopulating sizable zones, which may have helped them, Western experts think, but have not come close to ending the war.

"Soviet strategy appears to have been to hold the major centers of communications, limit infiltration and destroy local strongholds at minimum cost to their own forces," Major Collins wrote in Parameters, the Army War College journal. "In effect, Soviet policy has been a combination of scorched earth and migratory genocide." But even the limited use of toxins and poison gas apparently has not stopped the insurgents.

One Washington expert thinks the Russians' best hope, although a wan one, is to strengthen Afghanistan's army. They have had some success, according to Western intelligence, despite earlier mass desertions and mutinies. But few experts think the war will be "Afghanistanized" soon. Jane's Defense Weekly once said the war was giving "vital experience to the Soviet officer corps," but not everyone agrees. No interesting new Soviet military doctrines have emerged, and their rigid, formal system does not encourage innovation or flexibility. One Afghan army colonel who defected told Western interrogators that the Soviet forces were oversupervised, lacking in initiative and "addicted to cookbook warfare."

The Nation

Senate Votes To Put the Budget Ahead of Taxes

A 72-to-24 vote taking issue with the White House in a Senate controlled by the President's party is a signal of solid legislative determination. Last week, just such a vote to put budget compromise ahead of tax revision was also a sign of rising frustration and, some senators who favor rewriting the tax law charged, general disinclination to tackle what they call reform.

The vote was on a nonbinding resolution to delay Senate consideration of the tax bill President Reagan has termed his highest domestic legislative priority. Under the resolution, that action would not come before a firm understanding is reached with the Administration on 1987 spending and revenues. The decision came the day after Mr. Reagan, in a news conference, accused Congress of dragging its feet on the budget and said it would be "foolhardy" to attempt further cuts in military spending "in the world as it is today."

Earlier in the week, Republican leaders warned that the President's refusal to negotiate on military spending and on the need they see for new revenues would make it much more difficult to meet the $144 billion deficit reduction ceiling set by the new balanced-budget law and could trigger the law's provisions for automatic spending cuts.

Meanwhile, the Senate Finance Committee took what may be its single most important action on business taxation. By a 12-to-8 vote, the panel approved a system for writing off the cost of capital goods that is much more favorable to business than the depreciation schedule approved by the House in December. Over five years, the Senate version would produce about $15 billion less tax revenue than the present system.

A Victory for Tobacco Industry

Cigarette manufacturers, threatened by nearly 100 pending lawsuits, breathed a bit easier last week. A Federal appeals court ruled that the health warnings the law requires on cigarette packages protect the tobacco companies against claims that they failed to provide adequate notice of the hazards of smoking.

The opinion, written by Judge James Hunter 3d for a three-judge panel in Philadelphia, came in a case brought by the late Rose Cipollone of Little Ferry, N.J., and continued by her husband, Antonio. Mrs. Cipollone developed lung cancer after smoking a pack a day for four decades, and died in 1984. A trial court ruling that the package warning did not protect companies because they were merely meeting legal minimums prompted dozens of the suits.

"The court took away the very heart of the plaintiffs' theories," said Murray Bing, a lawyer representing Philip Morris, which along with Liggett Group and the Loews Corporation and Loews Theaters, the successors to P. Lorillard Inc., was a defendant in the case.

"But we do have other legal theories to pursue," said Marc Edell, the New Jersey lawyer who brought the Cipollone case. "There's the addiction theory, and there's risk-utility analysis, in which we would show that the cigarettes' risks so outweigh their utility that the companies that put them on the market should be held strictly liable for selling a defective product."

The South Sets An Early Primary

The next Presidential campaign may seem a long way off, but March 8, 1988, has just been circled on the political calendar as what could be a make-or-break day for Republican and Democratic candidates. Nine Southern and border states have scheduled primaries for that date. Mississippi and Maryland added their names to the list last weekend; four more states may soon join.

"We got a Southern primary," said State Senator John Traeger of Texas, the Southern Legislative Conference chairman and a strong proponent of the regional primary. "Everybody says our time has come, people in the South should have a stronger voice, and we think we will." Mr. Traeger and other boosters say the March 8 primaries, in which nearly a third of the delegates needed for nomination are to be selected, will make the region a major force in Presidential politics. Some observers are speculating that the Rev. Jesse Jackson's appeal to blacks in the region might make him one of the day's big winners. But others say it is far too soon for authoritative forecasts.

With the regional faceoff falling a mere two weeks after the New Hampshire primary, Senator Gary Hart, the Colorado Democrat who is a contender for his party's nomination, predicted that he and the rest of the pack would kick their campaigns into overdrive immediately after the votes had been counted in 1986.

Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

Verbatim: Off the Shelf

'No matter how the Department of Defense improves its organization or procedures, the defense acquisition system is unlikely to manufacture products as cheaply as the commercial marketplace.'

The Presidential Commission on Defense Management, proposing that the Pentagon buy more ready-made items rather than having them made to order.

Out on the Hustings, the Focus Is Distinctly Local

National Issues Take a Back Seat in Senate Races

By PHIL GAILEY

ATLANTA

As a key part of their strategy for unseating Senator Mack Mattingly, a first-term Republican, Democrats here are openly urging voters to help restore their party's control of the Senate. That makes Georgia one of the few places where such a pitch is being made this year, and there is a strictly parochial reason for it: The state's senior Senator, Sam Nunn, will be in line for the chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee if Democrats retake the Senate.

One striking facet of the 1986 Senate contests is how small a role national issues and President Reagan's popularity seem to play in the compaign plans of both Democrats and Republicans. Despite the national significance of the outcome, most of the races are expected to be decided on the basis of local issues and the strengths and weaknesses of individual candidates. For example, the most serious blow so far to the re-election campaign of Senator Bob Kasten, Republican of Wisconsin, appears to be his arrest for drunken driving. And in Florida, the health of the Republican incumbent, Paula Hawkins, who underwent surgery last week for a back problem, has become a factor in her uphill race against Gov. Bob Graham, the Democratic challenger.

Republicans are not trumpeting President Reagan's "morning in America" theme in states where unemployed steel and oil workers and despairing farmers are volatile members of the electorate, though the Gallup Poll reported last week that a record number of Americans — 66 percent — are satisfied with the way things are going, a mood that some strategists say bodes well for incumbents.

"If you look at the basic indicators for the six-year itch — economic problems and general unrest among the voters — I don't see it happening this year," said Tom Griscom, executive director of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, using political jargon to describe the voters' tendency to turn against a President's party in his second term. "The situation we're in, I think, favors incumbents, and because we have the most incumbents running this year, it favors Republicans."

But David Johnson, the executive director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, says "things are developing our way" and predicts that Democrats will recapture the Senate, although he acknowledges that his party's candidates are not stressing that. "That's such inside baseball," he said. "That argument may be a good fund-raising tool, but voters will make their decision on the basis on issues within their states and their perceptions of the candidates."

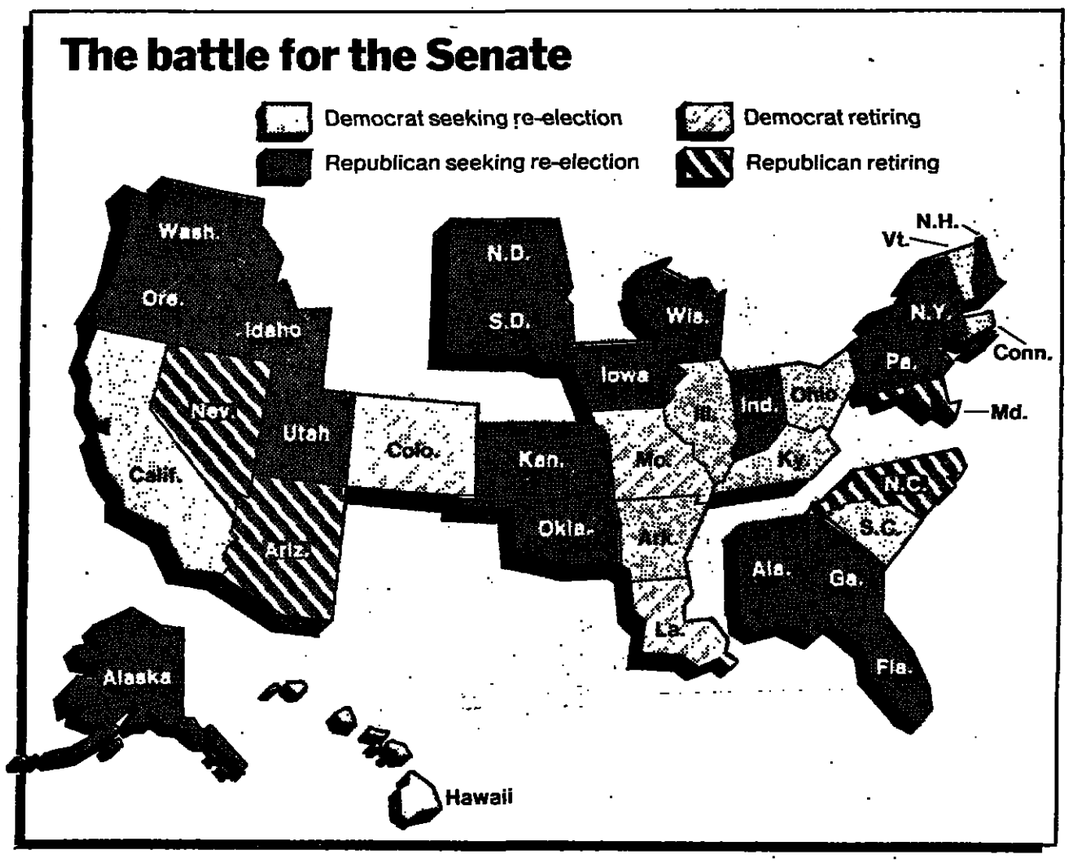
In Georgia, after Hamilton Jordan, one of four Democratic primary candidates, raised the prospect of Mr. Nunn's chairmanship in a recent speech, an Atlanta businessman in the audience responded that he was unhappy with Mr. Mattingly and would like to see Senator Nunn become a committee chairman. But, he added, "I'm not at all sure I want to see the Democrats controlling the Senate again."

"I can understand," nodded Mr. Jordan, who was Jimmy Carter's White House chief of staff.

The rough consensus among political professionals at this point is that, barring surprises, Republicans could emerge with a majority of one or two seats. They hold a 53-to-47 majority, but with their incumbents defending 18 seats and Democrats nine, and with seven open races, the numbers seem to favor the opposition. Democratic prospects would be even brighter had the party been able to field its strongest candidates in some key states, including North Carolina, where Senator John East, a Republican, is not seeking re-election. Representative James T. Broyhill, a moderate opposed by Senator Jesse Helms' political machine, is favored to win the Republican nomination and appears likely to face former Gov. Terry Sanford, who is regarded as the strongest of the 10 candidates in the Democratic primary.

Democrats had counted on the hard times facing many American farmers to sap Republican strength in the Middle West, and that could yet happen. But so far the only farm-state Republican considered to be in jeopardy is Senator James Abdnor of South Dakota, who, if he survives a primary challenge from Gov. William J. Janklow, will have to face Representative Thomas A. Daschle, a popular Democrat. Other Republican incumbents in the region escaped major Democratic opposition.

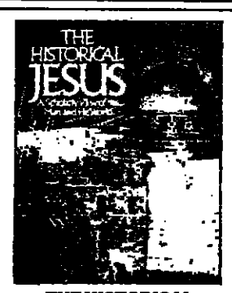
In Oklahoma, Senator Don Nickles, a first-term Republican, has been leading his Democratic challenger, Representative James R. Jones, but Republicans are concerned that the devastation of the state's economic mainstays, oil and agriculture, could make voters unpredictable. "When people are upset," said one top Republican officeholder in the state, "it's hard to know who they'll take it out on."



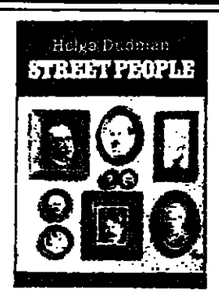
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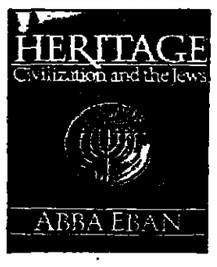
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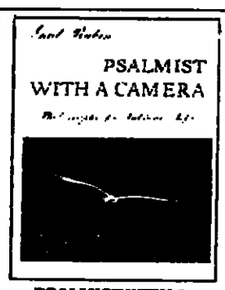
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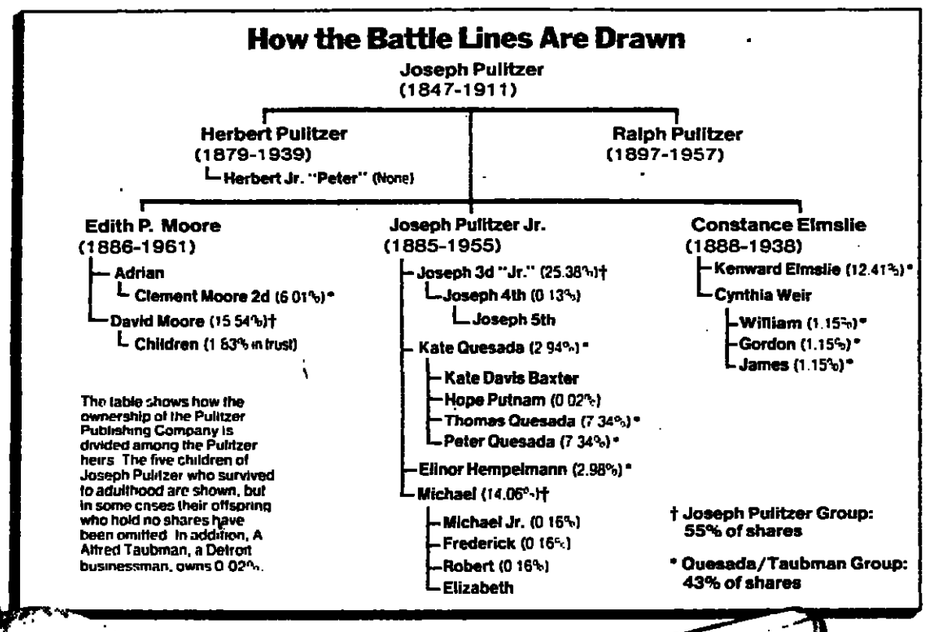
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And Now the Pulitzers Go to War

Relatives with stock, but no operating control of the newspaper empire, want to sell out.



Michael Pulitzer





By ALEX JONES

ST. LOUIS

SEATED in his office last week, Joseph Pulitzer 3d, chairman of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, said, "I was not trained by my father to liquidate this company." He is an intense, dapper man who wears a bracelet of fine gold links, and his gravelly voice carries the accents of the patrician East rather than the Middle West. At his right, Michael Pulitzer, his younger half-brother and the vice chairman, soberly nodded in assent.

In the last two months, Joseph 3d (known as Joseph Jr.), Michael and the other Pulitzers who run the family-owned company have come under furious assault from relatives with big blocks of stock but no say in management. These "outsiders" have sued to force the sale of the company that their celebrated ancestor, Joseph Pulitzer, founded and built into a great newspaper institution.

The issue is likely to be resolved at least temporarily at a trial next month that seems sure to put hitherto private family affairs on embarrassing public display. The last time that happened was in 1982 at the sensational divorce trial of Herbert "Peter" Pulitzer in Palm Beach, Fla. He is on the sidelines now, having sold his stock years ago to other family members, including cousin Joseph Jr.

Now the limelight is on Joseph Jr., the somewhat aloof and reclusive 72-year-old grandson of the founder, and on his young nephew, Peter Quesada, who gave up a job as a Wall Street lawyer to restore old buildings in Portland, Me. Mr. Quesada, at 32,

The battle reflects a pattern that has afflicted family-owned papers in recent years.

is acting as spokesman for those who want to sell — namely 10 family members with 43 percent of the Pulitzer stock. They have allied themselves with A. Alfred Taubman, the Detroit real-estate mogul who offered last week to buy the company for $625 million. Mr. Quesada argues that a sale is necessary for his side to realize the value of its holdings.

He charges that Uncles Joseph and Michael are using the company as their private preserve. "If they think they are going to squeeze us out, they better think again," says Mr. Quesada, whose faction charges that in 1982, dividends paid to shareholders were only slightly more than Joseph Jr.'s compensation of $952,000. Since then, under family pressure the chairman's pay has fallen to $800,000 while dividends have risen.

Joseph Jr.'s side is counter-suing for damages to be established by the Federal District Court here. For all of its 108-year history, the company has been led by a Joseph Pulitzer, and Joseph Jr. views himself as the staunch guardian of the Pulitzer heritage, particularly of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the family's flagship. "I am very, very interested in retaining the independence, liberality and character of The Post-Dispatch," he said. Those wishing to sell "have no emotional investment in journalism," he added. "To them it would be just like selling a matchbook factory."

The paper's political slant is far more liberal than most of the community, and its strong liberal voice reflects Joseph Jr.'s views. Even though the paper has not won a Pulitzer Prize since 1971 and is still criticized by some in St. Louis for neglecting local news, he takes pride in its reputation for investigative reporting and Washington coverage.

In opposing a sale of the company, Joseph Jr. and 56-year-old Michael, who will succeed him as chairman, are united with David Moore, another grandson of the founder and editor of two business journals near New York City. "I'm proud of my heritage," Mr. Moore, 62 years old, said. "What is going on is very painful for all of us."

Missouri law requires a two-thirds vote to sell a company, so their combined 55 percent ownership puts them in a strong position, and a defection by any of the three seems unlikely. Although friends of Joseph Jr. and the brothers say that Michael sometimes bristles at living in Joseph's shadow, the two still are adamant in opposition to a sale, and Mr. Moore says he is "very, very comfortable" with his position. In fact, the three allies have a formal agreement not to sell until at least March 31.

Joseph Jr.'s quiet quarters are in the building that also houses The Post-Dispatch, the first newspaper acquired by his grandfather, a Hungarian who immigrated to this country in 1864 and by the turn of the century was a legendary figure in American journalism. On the wall hangs a portrait of the grandfather, by John Singer Sargent. On a pedestal sits a bust of him by Rodin. Neatly arranged on a coffee table are several copies of Harvard Magazine, reflecting Joseph Jr.'s close ties to the university that he and most other Pulitzers attended.

A silver trowel used at cornerstone-laying ceremonies over the years as the Pulitzer empire expanded is displayed on another table. The trowel is engraved with the names of those who used it: Joseph Pulitzer 2d, Joseph Pulitzer 3d, and his son Joseph Pulitzer 4th, who now works for the company in advertising. And there is room for the name of Joseph Pulitzer 5th, born in 1983.

Though Mr. Taubman brought on the family crisis with his offer last February to buy the company for $500 million, the conflict comes after years of quieter complaints from some of the fourth generation of Pulitzers who were unhappy with the established means for turning their stock into cash. Under rules associated with a family voting trust, family members could only redeem shares for book value, which is based on the price at which the holdings were acquired, not current market value.

As of Dec. 31, book value for the company's 5,470.5 outstanding shares was $134 million, or $24,500 a share. Morgan Stanley, the investment banking firm retained by Joseph Jr. and Michael, estimates that at a public stock offering, the company's market value would be about $400 million, or $73,000 a share. The management group has proposed a public offering to satisfy demands from the non-management stockholders for more liquidity. But the Quesada group has rejected that in favor of Mr. Taubman's bid, sweetened last week to $114,000 for each share.

The big prize, of course, is The Post-Dispatch, winner of 16 Pulitzer Prizes, the prestigious annual journalism award created in the will of the company's founder. The Pulitzers also own The Arizona Daily Star in Tucson, seven television stations in such markets as Omaha and Albuquerque, N.M., two radio stations in Phoenix, and a group of suburban weekly newspapers outside Chicago.

Joseph Jr. says that he and his allies regard the company as an excellent investment whose net income has steadily increased from $8.5 million on revenues of $205.8 million in 1981 to $20 million on revenues of $272.1 million in 1985. The Post-Dispatch lost money in 1984 and has an operating profit of about 5 percent, well below the industry standard of 15 percent for papers its size, but the television stations have profits of nearly 40 percent.

The big prize, of course, is The Post-Dispatch, winner of 16 Pulitzer Prizes.

The Pulitzer battle reflects an unhappy pattern that has afflicted family-owned newspapers in recent years. With communications companies commanding premium prices and family members who have little connection to the paper wishing to turn their stock into cash, conflict is almost inevitable. In the past two years, the Cowles family of The Des Moines Register, the Scripps at The Detroit News, and the Binghams of The Courier-Journal in Louisville, Ky., have all decided to sell after family fights that pitted those operating the business against outside kinsmen.

What sets the Pulitzer battle apart is the specter of a public court fight. In the suit filed last month, seven members of the Quesada faction accused Joseph Jr.'s side of misrepresenting the value of the company's stock and "fraudulently" inducing family members to join a voting trust that controls 80 percent of that stock. The trust binds them to sell at book value. Joseph Jr. and Michael say that book value was the only means of redeeming stock that the company could afford to pay, and hence was the full practical value.

The trust was created in 1950 to discourage a hostile takeover. But it gave management solid control and the suit claims Joseph Jr. and Michael "misused their dominance of the company for personal profit." It also charges that Joseph Jr.'s faction has abused its power to make changes in the structure and bylaws to create such anti-takeover defenses as a new class of heavily weighted voting stock that would perpetuate their control.

This is denied in the counter-suit, which also says that Mr. Quesada, as a member of the board of directors, violated his fiduciary responsibility by making confidential financial data available to prospective buyers. Mr. Quesada denies this.

The conflict has its roots in the peculiar will of the first Joseph Pulitzer, who settled in St. Louis after the Civil War and in 1878 acquired the bankrupt Dispatch for $2,500. He merged it with The Post and bought out his partner for $40,000. In 1883, flush with profits, Mr. Pulitzer purchased The New York World, and made New York his headquarters. Though nearly blind, he funneled his enormous energy into making The World a legendary publication that specialized in crusading, sensational reporting and championing the underdog.

When he died in 1911, Mr. Pulitzer owned about 90 percent of the company's stock, which he left in trust to the male offspring of his surviving three sons and two daughters, to be distributed to them upon the death of the last of his two younger sons, Joseph 2d and Herbert. No women were to inherit stock, though women in the family now own stock that was purchased from the 10 percent not owned by the founder.

Until the trust was ended in 1957 and the stock distributed, the income from the stock was divided as follows: 60 percent to Herbert, the youngest; 20 percent to Ralph, the oldest, who was involved principally with The World; 10 percent to Joseph 2d, the most dynamic son who, until a fracas with his father at the dinner table, had been expected to inherit control, and 10 percent to a group of employees. His daughters got trust funds.

Leadership of the family enterprise gradually shifted to St. Louis and Joseph 2d as The Post-Dispatch prospered and The World declined. The World was sold in 1931 to Scripps-Howard, which merged it with The Telegram.

When Joseph 2d died in 1955, the income he had received from his 10 percent of the stock dividends was divided equally among his two sons, Joseph Jr. and Michael, and two daughters, Kate Quesada and Elinor Hempelmann. But Michael, fresh from Yale Law School, unsuccessfully tried to prevent his sisters from receiving their shares, arguing that the will had intended only males to be beneficiaries. This fostered resentment among the Quesadas, and Michael now says his action was a mistake.

Under rules associated with the voting trust established in 1950, anyone selling stock had to first offer it to the company. If the company declined to buy, the stock was offered to the other members of the voting trust. Over the years, the company customarily redeemed the family shares and retired the stock, which increased the ownership percentage of the remaining stockholders.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Gasoline Leads Fall In Producer Prices

Producer prices plunged at an annualized rate of 12.4 percent in the first quarter, the biggest drop ever. March's prices were 1.1 percent below February's, primarily because gasoline prices dropped 21.9 percent, and crude oil overall fell 24.8 percent. Auto sales, meanwhile, were off so much that retail sales as a whole fell eight-tenths of 1 percent in March, the biggest drop in five months.

More interest rate drops are expected, and the stock and bond markets happily anticipated another cut in the discount rate. Short- and medium-term rates are at nine-year lows, and the prospects of low oil prices and a moderately expanding economy are likely to keep them low. Stocks rebounded from a miserable performance a week ago, ending Friday at 1,790.18, up 50.96 for the week.

Worldwide rates are continuing to fall as well. Indeed, at last week's I.M.F. meeting in Washington, calls for lower rates were quite vocal, and analysts said the coordination that has brought down the dollar and interest rates is likely to be maintained.

Peer group pressure, possibly with some automatic guidelines, could be the basis for new monetary policy at the I.M.F. Under such a policy, urged by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, Japan, for example, would be pressured to allow the yen to rise, despite its complaints that a stronger yen hurts its economy. The I.M.F. has required strict austerity from its borrowers, but, until now, believed in autonomy for its members.

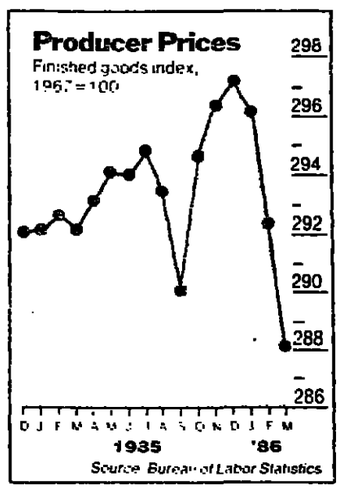
On the eve of a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan enacted a series of measures intended to expand its economy, including incentives for business.

George Bush's trip to Saudi Arabia was anticlimactic in view of the expectations of many that he would ask for a production cutback to stabilize oil prices. Instead, the Vice President said he discussed the "need" for stability without making requests. But President Reagan said the United States is "alert" to any attempts to keep oil prices artificially low.

A strike by Norwegian oil workers in the North Sea sent prices up to about $14 a barrel on spot markets, but rumors that the Soviet Union would increase production sent it back down. It stabilized at about $13 by the end of the week.

The Senate won't vote on a tax plan until agreement has been reached on a new budget, if then. Several Washington observers say that means that tax revision is not likely at all this year, even though it is so dear to the President's heart.

Hiram Walker is battling bigger and bigger bids. Transcanada Pipelines, Canada's largest pipeline operator, offered $3 billion in cash for the liquor and oil producer. Transcanada said it would abide by Walker's pact to sell its liquor businesses to Allied-Lyons, even though that deal was a ploy to stave off the Reichmann family, which wanted all of Walker.



The Reichmanns, meanwhile, raised their bid to $3.1 billion.

I.B.M.'s profits rose 3.1 percent in the first quarter, to $1.02 billion, in the middle of the range expected by most analysts. I.B.M.'s prospects have been much scrutinized as the computer giant struggles to shake off a period of sluggish growth. . . . General Electric earnings rose 5 percent, to $537 million. . . . CBS net was off 3 percent, but income from continuing operations dropped 38 percent. . . . Johnson & Johnson is taking $600 million in pretax charges, which will result in its first quarterly loss ever.

Bank earnings looked good, despite problems in the energy sector. Chemical profits gained 14.4 percent, Marine Midland rose 34 percent, Irving Trust jumped 11.4 percent, and First Chicago had a 58 percent gain.

Union Carbide is selling $1 billion worth of assets, including its headquarters, as part of its restructuring. And Ralston Purina will buy Carbide's battery operations for $1.4 billion. Carbide will emerge a much smaller company, but with enough cash, it hopes, to deal with the lawsuits from the Bhopal disaster and to pay the debt it incurred during its successful defense against a GAF takeover attempt.

A.H. Robins approved a plan under which a Federal court will appoint an outside director who will be given broad powers and a mandate to reorganize the company.

Wickes bid for National Gypsum, offering $1.23 billion, or $54 a share. But Gypsum has not responded. It agreed in January to a leveraged buyout valued at $50 a share.

Lloyds Bank is seeking a niche in the Pacific with a $1.7 billion bid for Standard Chartered, which has substantial banking operations in Asia.

McDonald's is switching from new Coke to old — a big blow for the new Coke formula. And Hardee's, another big fast-food chain, is also switching.

Merrill Perlman

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED APRIL 11, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Navistr	62,547,700	10⅞	+ ⅝
Wk H Rs	14,962,700	27⅛	+ 1⅞
AT&T	10,528,400	22⅛	+ ⅛
Beat Co	9,248,100	49⅜	+ ⅜
Genst	9,120,900	40½	...
Reynln	9,108,600	46	+ 7⅛
IBM	8,640,900	149¾	+ 1½
John Jn	7,581,000	62	+ 8½
Disney	6,502,100	40¾	+ 4½
Nt Gyp	5,802,100	58½	+ 9⅛
Mobil	5,401,400	29⅝	...
Chrys	5,384,000	40⅝	+ ⅜
Texaco	5,374,700	32⅜	+ 3⅛
US Steel	5,210,700	20	– 1⅛
G Mot	5,164,100	84¾	+ 4¾

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,480	667
Declines	536	1,407
Total Issues	2,222	2,252
New Highs	367	466
New Lows	22	43

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	756,502,634	10,358,207,093
Same Per. 1985	466,702,880	7,863,334,860

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	156.9	149.5	155.9	+4.98
Transp	126.3	122.5	125.0	+1.80
Utils	69.1	67.0	68.7	+1.05
Finance	156.5	148.9	155.4	+4.74
Composite	137.0	130.8	136.2	+3.93
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	263.5	253.0	261.4	+8.81
20 Transp	207.9	201.0	205.9	+3.42
40 Utils	103.5	99.8	102.7	+1.62
40 Financial	30.6	29.0	30.2	+0.91
500 Stocks	237.8	226.3	235.9	+7.28
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1812.5	1712.5	1790.1	+50.96
20 Transp	800.0	765.4	786.0	+ 6.74
15 Utils	190.2	182.5	188.1	+ 1.64
65 Comb	707.0	672.4	698.4	+14.42

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED APRIL 11, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Wickes	15,712,100	6¼	+ ¾
BAT In	8,351,400	6-9/16	+1- 1/16
TrmBd pf	4,111,600	8¾	+ 1½
DomePet	3,427,500	1-7/16	– ⅛
Wang B	3,246,600	18⅛	– ¼
LorimarT	1,204,300	27⅜	+ 1⅜
Tex Air	963,100	32	+ 1⅜
HomeGrp	962,200	27⅝	– 1¼
AM Intermtl	938,600	7	...
SFN pfA	922,600	8	+ ¼

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	471	337
Declined	299	474
Unchanged	156	117
Total Issues	926	928
New Highs	117	155
New Lows	21	34

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	71,425,215	947,774,574
Same Per. 1985	44,897,310	653,931,985

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1935-1961*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, *Publisher*

A. M. ROSENTHAL, *Executive Editor*
SEYMOUR TOPPING, *Managing Editor*
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Merry Christmas, Senator Packwood

It's mainly tactics, the Senate vote to hold tax reform hostage until the President agrees to negotiate on the budget. But sooner or later, the senators will have to get back to the tax bill — and the one emerging from the Finance Committee reeks of privilege. Tax reform is meant to close loopholes; this bill bulldozes new ones for favored industries. It might well be worse than no bill at all.

When President Reagan last year called for tax reform as a priority item, he meant reducing tax rates for everyone and eliminating special deductions, exemptions, credits and other allowances for the favored few. The concept was right and the House bill improved on it — except in the eyes of special interests whose allowances were threatened. The Senate is their last hope.

Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, the committee chairman, has been tepid about reform from the start, and quite open about using his power on behalf of the timber folks back home. He could hardly say no, then, to other senators' interests. Last week, the committee restored timber allowances taken out by the House and on the same day restored oil and gas drillers' allowances that the President and the House would reduce.

All told, the House bill would tax the timber, oil and gas industries $12 billion more than current law; the Senate committee amendments tax them $1 billion *less* than current law. Senator Bill Bradley attempted to block all three moves but found only two allies among the 20 committee members.

There may be still more to the Christmas tree. The Finance Committee has also invented an even more generous category of fast write-offs for business equipment outlays with exceptional productivity potential. This new gimmick would actually list in the statute the industries that qualify, some dubiously, like manufacturers of athletic equipment and jewelry.

Irrationally, other obvious candidates, like small computers and photocopiers, didn't make the list. New York's Senator Moynihan explains acidly that in this bill, productivity means only "what state you came from and whether you were part of the group that put this thing together."

•

Quite possibly, the committee will eliminate the present investment tax credit, thus offsetting the business bonanza it has just proposed. Nevertheless, far from simplifying tax law, the bill would further complicate a law that's already too complex, creating still another favored class of taxpayers.

By nature, any tax bill that takes away advantages also inflicts pain, and horse-trading is necessary to get passage. Success is achieved by getting a majority to spread the pain equally. Spreading *favors* equally is no art at all, and no way to clean up the tax code. When a bill looks like a Christmas tree and the heap of presents underneath gleams like a Christmas tree, only the brazen can still dare say, oh yes, this is tax reform.

Two Views of President Botha

President Reagan has jumped to the defense of a fellow president: "It's just like me, dealing with the Hill up here," he said in his news conference last week. "Sometimes he can't get all that he seeks . . . I can tell you that he agrees with us and finds the past system repugnant and is trying to get changes as quickly as possible." To describe all this understanding for South Africa's President P. W. Botha as wishful is too kind. It verges on insult to those in South Africa whom Mr. Botha has misled — including his own Foreign Minister and the least militant of black leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

At a press briefing in February, Foreign Minister Pik Botha unwisely expressed what he thought was his Government's policy: "As long as we can agree in a suitable way on the protection of minority rights without a racial sting . . . then it would possibly become unavoidable that in future you might have a black president of this country." But even this minimal statement was instantly rejected by President Botha, who forced his colleague to recant.

Is it true, as Mr. Reagan says, that President Botha "agrees with us"? He has made it plain he wants to discard "apartheid" in name only, while preserving white and Afrikaner dominion. Far from engaging in give-and-take with his opponents — as Mr. Reagan does on Capitol Hill — Mr. Botha refuses to bargain with leaders of a rebellious black majority. The best measure of Mr. Botha's failure to reach out is the bitter disillusionment of Chief Buthelezi, the only black leader with a mass following who has been courted by Pretoria.

Speaking this week to his KwaZulu "homeland" parliament, the Chief remarked tartly of President Botha: "This man has got his head so deeply buried in the sand that you will have to recognize him by the shape of his toes." Chief Buthelezi went on to say that the President has so lost touch with reality that he believes that real reforms can be fended off for a generation. Coming from a black long willing to work within Mr. Botha's system, that is a devastating judgment.

There are other signs of hardening attitudes. The moderate Bishop Tutu, saying he now has "no hope" of change from Mr. Botha, now supports sanctions and has come close to endorsing the radical African National Congress. Better-off blacks are taking to the streets; the wife of the chairman of the African Chamber of Commerce was among 2,000 arrested at a recent demonstration.

President Reagan asks blacks to believe that Mr. Botha is a misunderstood reformer. Granted, Mr. Reagan has always insisted that "private diplomacy" works better in promoting changes in Pretoria. But it is one thing to retain Mr. Botha's confidence, and another to act as his apologist. Why should an Administration that crusades for freedom everywhere else make excuses for South Africa?

Should Boys Play on Girls' Teams?

Last August an administrative law judge in New Jersey ruled that a 15-year-old girl named Elizabeth Balsley had a constitutional right to play high school football. She joined the North Hunterdon High team, if only as a bench-warmer. But if she isn't much of a football player, other girls might be — and now can be, thanks to her.

Nonetheless, it's the rare female who can displace a male from a sports team. The converse, however, isn't true. That's why New Jersey's State Interscholastic Athletic Association wants the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Saul Cooperman, to reject a ruling that seems analogous but isn't.

Another administrative law judge, Bruce Campbell, has ruled that a 15-year-old boy named Charles Carney should return to the Cumberland Regional High School girls' field hockey team. When he was barred last fall, Charles and his father sued, alleging illegal sex discrimination.

Judge Campbell says the state athletic association has failed to prove that boys should be excluded from girls' field hockey because they would dominate, outnumber, intimidate and possibly injure female players. Increasing the participation of both sexes in school sports is, the judge said, "an important and worthy governmental objective." But, he added, gender-based classification doesn't bear enough relationship to that goal.

Perhaps the male players *wouldn't* intimidate or injure female teammates, but boys certainly would outplay them. Given the boys' greater speed and strength, domination and displacement would be inevitable.

It has taken a Federal law and 14 years to put athletic programs for girls and boys on anything like an equal footing. But the proper goal here is not a blunt equality; it is opportunity. Letting females join male teams can increase opportunity for girls without much displacement of boys. In this case, at least, letting males join female teams would mean just the reverse.

In reaffirming the Balsley decision, Dr. Cooperman was acknowledging the opportunity it gave females. By rejecting the Carney decision he can demonstrate that there's a difference between equality and equity.

Topics

Discounted Dialogues

Overusages

In a talk to the American Society of Newspaper Editors the other day, Dr. Ruth Westheimer deplored the sexual ignorance of Americans. "We can send a man to the moon, but we cannot prevent 1.5 million unwanted pregnancies each year," she said. She was making a good point. Also a not-so-good one.

We can send a man to the moon, but we cannot stop public speakers from saying: "We can send a man to the moon, but we cannot . . ."

So awesome was Neil Armstrong's giant leap for mankind that it has created the cliché standard for a whole generation. Never mind that preventing pregnancies and conquering gravity are incomparably different tasks.

For an earlier generation, the standard was the Marshall Plan, by which the United States helped to rebuild Europe after World War II. "What we need is a Marshall Plan for . . ." was a line heard often in the 1960's. Indeed, it still is heard. Visiting in Washington a few days ago, Israeli Prime Minister Peres called for a Marshall Plan for the Middle East. He received a dutiful reaction, perhaps illustrating the trouble with exhausted exhortations. The contents may have merit but the wrapping sure looks shopworn.

■

Growing Amounts

In the 1960's, the musical group The Association sang of a word ("Cherish") that "has the right amount of letters." The misuse of the word amount was obvious, but the song was pretty and besides, songwriters have a certain poetic license.

But the error has become epidemic. In a recent magazine interview, Theodor Geisel (Dr. Seuss) asserted that a child can learn "any amount of words" if they are presented properly. Baseball managers speak of getting "the right amount of hits." Scarcely a talk show goes by without another example.

The correct word, of course, is "number" and it doesn't take a large amount of education to know it. Language is as language does, but careful writers use "number" if the object of the preposition ("words," "hits") is plural and "amount" if it is singular. Not that any number of warnings is likely to amount to much in slowing this trend.

Letters

Cheap Oil, Dear Oil and the National Security

To the Editor:

My first reaction to the headline "Bush to Seek Saudis' Assistance in Stabilizing Plunging Oil Prices" (front page, April 2) was to ask myself: Who is this man? I then remembered that he is a Connecticut-bred, former Texas oilman, who became Vice President of the United States.

To be sure, the Vice President beat a hasty retreat from his stated goal — to "tell Saudi Arabia that the protection of American security interests requires action to stabilize the falling price of oil" — into free-market clichés and ambiguity after the White House and the media bared their teeth. The Vice President only sought "stability," it was announced, a theme also struck by Energy Secretary John S. Herrington.

But when self-professed free marketeers use the word "stability," they usually have in mind protection of economic turf — protection that invariably implies higher prices than the free market would beget. Thus, I have no doubt that both our Vice President and Secretary of Energy secretly pray that the *world price* of oil be "stabilized" at a level high enough to spare American oil producers and their bankers fiscal hardship.

At a press conference in the Saudi oil town of Dhahran, the Vice President put it delicately: He supports "the lowest possible prices consistent with the fact that we need a strong domestic oil industry for our national security" (front page, April 8).

The Saudis are producing between three million and four million barrels of oil a day. Suppose that Mr. Bush's prayers and jawboning bore fruit, and the price of oil "stabilized" at a level $5 a barrel higher than would obtain in the truly free market. This might give the Saudis as much as $6 billion a year in additional revenue from global sources.

The United States would pay a good part of that transfer. The sum might even dwarf what we now transfer unilaterally to Israel. What a way to keep America free! How shall I explain this policy to my students in freshmen economics?

Permit this country economist from rural New Jersey a possibly naïve assumption, namely, that the Vice President and those who parrot him are genuinely concerned about U.S. national security. If so, they ought to subscribe to policies that keep American oil secure for a rainy day. One way *not* to achieve that goal would be to use up our own oil resources now.

Why not instead let Congress appropriate funds to finance a massive search for new oil reserves on our soil? The search could be effected through the Army Corps of Engineers or, better yet, contracted under competitive bids to our own languishing oil industry. That would do much to reactivate the oil-drilling rigs now rusting in the Sun Belt. It would be a kind of Texas workfare to which even Yankees could subscribe, and perhaps even deficit-slaying Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas.

If the Government-financed drilling hits pay dirt, we ought to install Government-financed pumps at the wellheads without, however, turning them on. Instead, we should keep those pumps at the ready for that day when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would once again seek to play politics with the supply of oil. At that time, we could thumb our noses at the foreign oil conspirators. In the meantime, we should buy all the cheap foreign oil we can lay hands on at this felicitous time. Indeed, let us store some more while the price is so right!

What about the deficit? If the choice is between having private Americans make added transfer payments to Saudi Arabia or having Congress add to the deficit, isn't the first preferable? Many ostensibly well-meaning people seem to think so. But why add to the deficit?

Here is a way to finance my energy-security bill: Let us put an excise tax on all forms of energy consumption. Such a tax might deter us from becoming energy gluttons once more, and it could be theoretically justified with appeal to national security. Properly labeled — for example, as the "American-security enhancement fee" — we might get a super-salesman like Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to market the idea to Congress. He has sold it worse things.

UWE E. REINHARDT
James Madison Professor of Political Economy, Princeton Univ.
Princeton, N.J., April 9, 1986

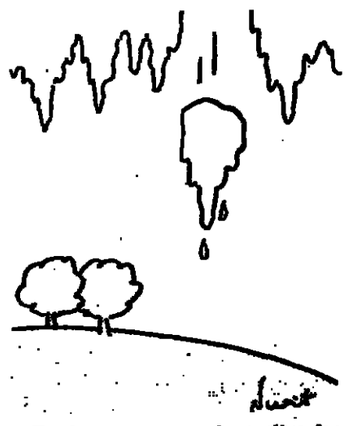
The Sun Was Eclipsed by Fields of Ice

To the Editor:

Corroboration of Dr. Louis A. Frank's fascinating theory (Science Times, April 1), that the ocean waters arrived in rains of icy comets, may be found in the "Books of Charles Fort," published by Henry Holt & Company in 1941. Charles Fort, an obscure clerk who lived in the Bronx, devoted 26 years of his life to poring over scientific journals and newspapers in the British Museum and the New York Public Library in search of inexplicable phenomena. He died in 1932.

In "The Book of the Damned," he documented more than 30 falls of lumps of ice from the sky, some as large as 20 feet in circumference. Most were reported in scientific journals in the 1800's. His data also included falls of water from cloudless skies localized in one particular spot. Fort thought of his data as suggesting a super-Sargasso sea in the sky.

He said: "We accept that sometimes fields of ice pass between the sun and the earth: that many strata of ice, or very thick fields of ice, or superimposed fields would obscure the sun — that there have been occasions when the sun was eclipsed by fields of ice."



Fort's memory was kept alive for many years by the Fortean Society, a group of enlightened skeptics, whose members included Theodore Dreiser, Booth Tarkington, Ben Hecht, Alexander Woollcott. Tiffany Thayer was the last secretary. He continued to publish the cigar boxes of data that Fort left behind.

EMERSON L. DARNELL
Mount Holly, N.J., April 3, 1986

Budget Amendment A Rein on Congress

To the Editor:

Your March 21 editorial denouncing the balanced-budget amendment needs rectification. First, a constitutional amendment requires ratification by 38, not 34, states.

You said states get around their balanced-budget limitations by juggling accounts. But the Congressional Budget Office, reviewing a study by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company of four major state budgets, reported, "it does not appear that the surpluses of these four states are the artificial creations of accounting differences." Those states had some of the least stringent balanced-budget requirements.

In 1984, the Federal Government spent $116.7 billion for net interest payments, while state and local governments spent but $2.4 billion because of state limitations on deficits.

You also said Congress could exempt Social Security or pork-barrel expenditures from the amendment. But the Senate rejected exempting Social Security or other programs from the definition of total outlays.

The balanced-budget amendment would let the voters see clearly which members of Congress favor budget deficits. Because the amendment would require a single binding vote on a balanced budget each year, politicians could not hide behind hundreds of conflicting votes, as they do today.

DAVID KEATING
Exec. V.P., National Taxpayers Union
Washington, March 31, 1986

Let Corporate Felons Pay for the Harm They Do

To the Editor:

Rory Perry (letter, April 1) recommends "creative sentencing" for white-collar and corporate offenders, particularly community service. Community service was designed as an alternative to the harshness of prison and the ineffectiveness of probation as a penalty for poor nonviolent street offenders who cannot afford to pay fines, restitution and reparations.

The obvious purposes of any criminal penalty are to deter future violations, uphold the law and, if possible, rehabilitate the offender and make whole the victim.

I agree that prison is not appropriate for nonviolent criminals. Prisons are overcrowded, unsafe and brutalizing. The alternative for white-collar offenders is not community service (often consisting of a few hours of painless white-collar work among the downtrodden), but imposition of heavy fines, restitution and reparations. These offenders are motivated by greed. They can be deterred by the knowledge that crime does not pay. I have long advocated that such offenders should be required to pay for the harm they have done plus a fine in treble that amount. The Crimes Code should be amended to increase the permissible amount of fines.

To permit corporate felons, whose products have killed and maimed scores of innocent people or polluted the environment, and white-collar felons, who have obtained millions in frauds or breach of trust, to be sentenced to community service when purse snatchers, car thieves, and shoplifters are sentenced to prison, ignores the constitutional principle of equal justice and demeans the legal system.

LOIS G. FORER
Judge, Court of Common Pleas
Philadelphia, April 3, 1986

Assault on Families

To the Editor:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has directed local housing authorities to evict illegal aliens from housing receiving Federal assistance (front page, April 1).

Study after study of undocumented aliens living in our midst — those outside detention centers — demonstrates that their family structure is similar to that of other Americans. A family made up of a husband, wife and children may have one or more illegal aliens as part of it, but almost always has one or more legal residents or citizens as well. A study I co-directed in 1984 brought this out clearly for Texas.

Will H.U.D. insist that local authorities evict the father or mother from a family otherwise composed of persons legally in the United States? This is hardly pro-family, which I take it is the position of this Administration.

SIDNEY WEINTRAUB
Austin, Tex., April 1, 1986
The writer is Dean Rusk Professor of Public Affairs, University of Texas.

Decriminalizing Marijuana Would Reverse Hard-Won Progress

To the Editor:

We strongly disagree with "Testing for Drugs; Tested by Drugs" (editorial, March 6), in which you suggest that legalizing or at least decriminalizing marijuana would better direct resources to dealing with heroin and cocaine. Such proposals are offered whenever society becomes frustrated at the inability of law enforcement to solve the drug problem. We agree that controlling demand is a key element in the battle against drugs. But there are compelling reasons why decriminalization is a serious mistake and does not serve that goal.

- The country's first experience with marijuana decriminalization in the late 1970's coincided with the appearance and rise of teen-age marijuana use. Use peaked under decriminalization and decreased when states stopped passing decriminalization laws, and an activist antidrug movement grew across the country. Daily marijuana use by high-school seniors dropped from 11 percent to 5 percent from 1978 to 1984. The state that has gone farthest in decriminalizing growth and possession of marijuana, Alaska, has by far the highest levels of teen-age marijuana and cocaine use.
- Marijuana use is a serious health and social threat, particularly to teen-agers. Among the known or suspected chronic effects are short-term memory impairment and slowness of learning; impaired lung function similar to that found in cigarette smokers; decreased sperm count and sperm motility; interference with ovulation and prenatal development; impaired immune response; possible adverse effects on heart function, and byproducts of marijuana remaining in body fat for several weeks, with unknown consequences.
- Marijuana is often the gateway drug for other illicit drug use, specifically cocaine and heroin. For example, studies show that among those who reported using marijuana only 3 to 10 times, more than 20 percent have gone on to try cocaine; and for those who reported using marijuana more than 100 times, almost three-quarters (73.4 percent) have tried cocaine. Our national prevention efforts, focused on marijuana use, also decrease the use of other drugs.
- There is a powerful relationship between legal sanction and levels of drug use. Tobacco and alcohol, which are responsible for over 400,000 premature deaths each year, wreak their disproportionate toll because they are used by millions more Americans than any of the illicit drugs.

Over the last 10 years we have seen changes in the social acceptability of tobacco use, drinking and driving, and, more recently, marijuana use. These behaviors are no longer considered glamorous or accepted. These changes in society have been strengthened through legislation and increased law enforcement. We must not reverse our hard-won progress by decriminalizing marijuana. We must instead promote drug-free behavior by encouraging young people to resist the pressure to use drugs, encourage drug users to seek treatment and promote society's continued disapprobation of drug-taking of all kinds.

DONALD IAN MACDONALD, M.D.
Acting Assistant Secretary for Health
Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, April 3, 1986

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هكذا من الاصل

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WASHINGTON | James Reston

A More Realistic Summit

WASHINGTON

The approach to the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting later this year is different in two respects from the first. In recent days, the statements of both the President and the General Secretary have been more temperate and the private discussion of objectives more moderate and realistic.

The propagandists on both sides keep blowing off about the past, but the two principals are talking more about discussing the future without preconditions.

"I think [Gorbachev's] communication directly to me," the President said at his latest news conference, "has certainly been in the spirit of Geneva, and my responses to him have been, too."

Mr. Gorbachev took much the same line this week in a speech in the Soviet industrial city of Togliatti.

"To make the matter absolutely clear, I will repeat anew," he said. "I stand for holding such a meeting. We make no preconditions for it. But we want it to pass in accordance with what the President and I agreed to, namely, it should mark a step forward, that is, produce practical results toward ending the arms race."

It is this question of "practical results" that seems to be changing and apparently was emphasized in the conversations between Anatoly Dobrynin, the departing Soviet Ambassador, and President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz.

Officials here are still divided on some major points, but they are talking less about "dramatic breakthroughs" and the linking of arms control to settlement of regional disputes such as Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

They are, however, at least in some

Its goals will be more modest

influential quarters of the Administration, talking more about linking economic cooperation to arms control in the belief that a less expensive balance of power would benefit both sides.

At the latest party congress, Mr. Gorbachev gave an even grimmer report on the Soviet economy than experts here expected, and since then the steep fall in the price of oil has cut Moscow's hard-currency earnings by between a quarter and a third.

The Soviet leader's formula for dealing with this dilemma was to improve machinery and planning and cut down on the vodka; but there was no indication that, like China, he was willing to go for market growth, not much hope that his minor adjustments would make much of a change in serious internal problems.

Should the Reagan Administration offer economic assistance to Mr. Gorbachev in return for practical and verifiable cuts in nuclear weapons? This is still a bitterly disputed question within the Administration.

Some of the President's aides are said to favor discussing such a compromise in the pre-summit negotiations. Others, however, argue that Mr. Gorbachev must solve his own economic problems and even that the U.S. should use its economic power to demonstrate the failure of the Soviet system.

It will take some time before this controversy is resolved here. Meanwhile, The Economist of London suggests a word of caution:

"The West needs to be clear," it says, "what it cannot get out of this linkage, as well as what it can. The Russians will not be squeezed into any large amount of unilateral disarmament: they are not likely to make big cuts in their military budget unless there are some cuts on the Western side.

"The West cannot expect to control the flow of credit and loans to Russia with any precision because it does not control its bankers and industrialists the way Mr. Gorbachev controls his. And Russia could stagger along without any Western trade at all. Nevertheless, if they act together, the governments of the West have in Mr. Gorbachev's self-imposed dilemma the means of persuading Russia to accept a fairer as well as a cheaper balance of power."

Officials here are conscious of the passage of time, as they approach Congressional elections in November and then the start of the race for succession to Mr. Reagan the following year.

Accordingly, they would prefer to try to reach a compromise agreement on the practical issues this year. For example, Secretary of State Shultz will meet here on May 14-16 with the Soviet Foreign Minister. The two countries have also agreed to send delegations to Geneva next month to discuss ways to reduce the danger of war, and have agreed to other meetings sometime before the end of June to evaluate the situations in Afghanistan, Central America and the Middle East.

So at least there is some movement: the tone of the summit preparations is a little better, and the goals more modest and realistic. □

FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

Canada's Friendly Advice

OTTAWA

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is a tall, handsome, vigorous man determined to be amiable, which to him means being on good terms with the U.S.

An ally must be completely reliable, he said in an interview on Thursday, and he plans to give strong support at the coming Tokyo summit for coordinated measures against Libyan terrorism.

Mr. Mulroney pointed out that Canada has already imposed some economic sanctions against Libya, although there are 1,500 to 2,000 Canadians working there, mostly for American oil companies. And he is ready to go further once he sees "what others are disposed to do . . . to set new standards and penalties."

"Why in the name of God should we fly in, provide banking services, consort in international organizations" with a country unless it shows a "modicum of civilized conduct? This is compatible with a civilized view of the world. If members of the alliance can't agree on this, we would have trouble dealing with more challenging issues."

He said he expected "a virile debate" in Tokyo on dealing with Libyan terrorism, and he evidently will try to push the European participants — Germany, France, Italy and Britain — to endorse political and economic sanctions.

But Mr. Mulroney implied that he expected the U.S. to hold back on the use of force. "American power is so overwhelming," he said. "It is effective only to the extent that it is restrained." He defined restraint as "not being foolishly provoked simply to satisfy frustration. President Reagan makes Americans feel good

It seeks to influence allied positions

about themselves, proud of their country. I see more restraint there than some other people do.

"When Americans are not angry and frustrated, you see the gentler, more generous side of their position. Their strength shows when it is husbanded, not used in anger."

His stand reflects the essence of his foreign policy. "Canada is not neutral," he said. "We are not a superpower, but we are a power." His aim is to exercise influence for the development of "moderate, thoughtful" allied positions, and he sees friendship and support as the way to gain influence. He is a conciliator who believes good personal relations make a big difference, "maybe because of my background as a labor lawyer."

He has been criticized by compatriots who accuse him of doing anything to please the U.S. and Mr. Reagan. But in his blunt way, he puts the question rhetorically to himself. "Does that make you a patsy for the Americans? Only an immature, unknowledgeable person could make that suggestion."

He noted a number of issues on which Canada disagrees with the U.S., from refusing sanctions against Nicaragua to urging stronger pressure on South Africa. "If we're against apartheid, we can't sit idly by for another 25 years while 25 million blacks are stripped of their rights and dignity."

Yet he doesn't mean to get out too far ahead of partners, in the NATO alliance, the British Commonwealth, the group of French-speaking states. "We have to avoid hypocrisy. Canada is far away from the center of action," he said, and shouldn't open itself to charges that it can afford to sound off because it isn't responsible for the cost others might have to pay for action.

Like many of his compatriots, he speaks of "a little country like Canada," emphasizing an awareness of its giant neighbor, but he adds that it can be "a significant player, we can influence U.S. policy because we have no ax to grind." And that is his purpose.

Referring to the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last year, he pointed out that "we were not at the table, but our national interests were there."

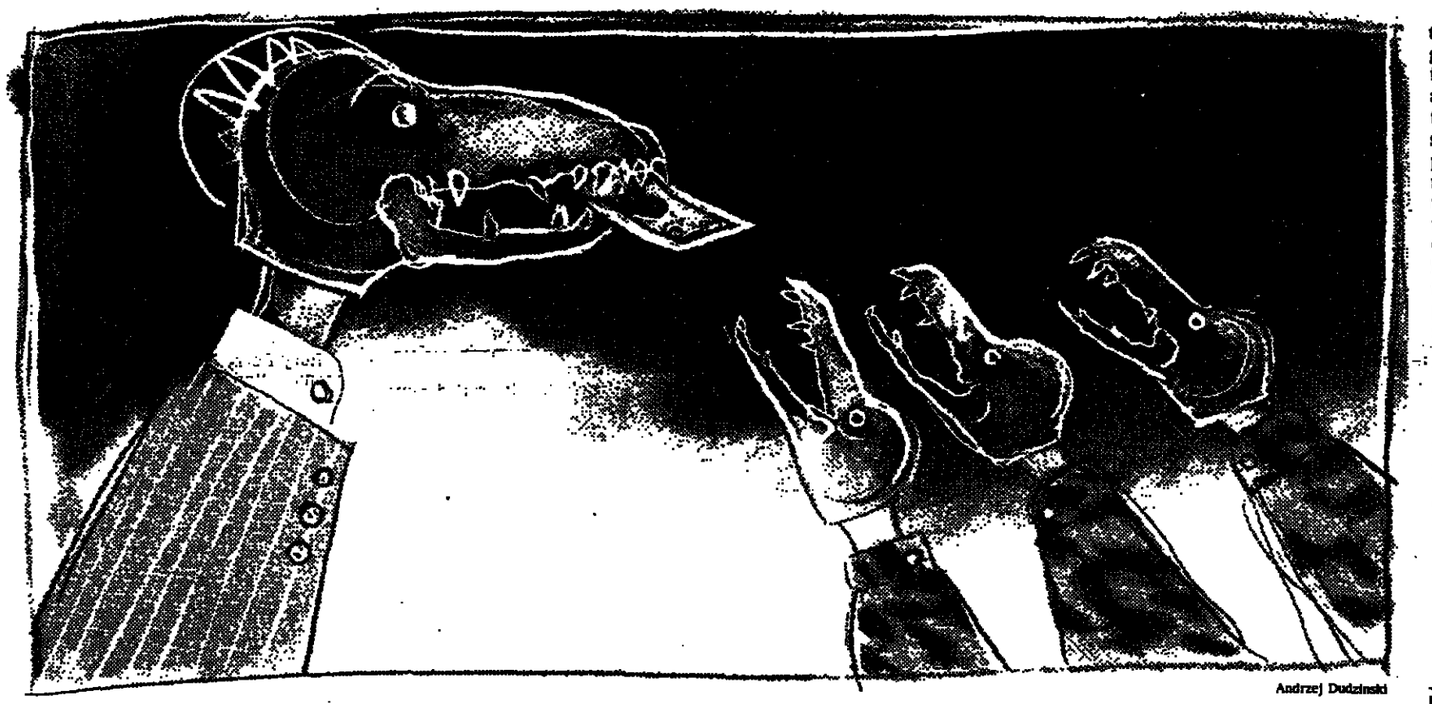
"We are not in lock step with anybody."

These attitudes are an important asset for the U.S., a definition of independence that doesn't require opposition but emphasizes common interest, mutual need and cooperation. And the advice to act on sound, well-considered principle, showing the power of careful thought, not the impotence of fury, is good advice.

Canada really isn't a little country, though it has only 25 million people. The motto on the coat of arms of its wise and witty Governor General, Mrs. Jan Sauvé, is "Vis et Tolerantia," energy and tolerance. That is a big spirit, to be prized as a neighbor. □

Reagan Misuses U.S. History in Seeking Aid for the Contras

By John R. Wallach



Andrzej Dudzinski

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. — As the Reagan Administration presses Congress to authorize aid to the contras in Nicaragua, Jonas Savimbi's Unita in Angola and the "freedom fighters" in Afghanistan, its foreign policy strategists are trying to establish a morally principled guideline for aiding guerrilla movements abroad. As a result, they have adopted the criteria of democracy and freedom, particularly as each is understood in the United States political tradition, to justify aid to the contras, the Afghan guerrillas and Mr. Savimbi's forces, and to deny support to such groups as the guerrillas in El Salvador, the New People's Army in the Philippines, the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland and the various Palestinian "liberation" groups in the Middle East.

Revolutionary movements are said to deserve our military, economic and moral support if they are "democratic." Indeed, perhaps the most morally compelling claim the Rea-

The express wishes of the Nicaraguans are not part of the President's concerns

gan Administration makes regarding aid to the contras is that they are "freedom fighters," that their cause is "democracy" and that they currently represent this country's tradition of political liberation that began with the anti-British activities of the American colonists.

Has the Administration finally discovered a settled and standing criterion for judging the merit of guerrilla movements abroad, one that harmonizes the longstanding political ideals of the American people with the practical requirements of the exercise of state power by the United States in 1986?

Is its interpretation of the meaning of the American democratic tradition correct, or distorted for partisan rhetorical and ideological reasons?

The answers to these questions are not simply matters of opinion, for the ideas justifying the Revolution and the subsequent constitutional order of the United States have an identifiable content, one that provided and may still offer intelligible standards for judging the legitimacy of revolutionary movements.

That content is rooted in the thought of the English political philosopher John Locke and was brought to bear on the course of American politics by, in particular, Thomas Jefferson.

Locke, in his "Second Treatise of Government" (first published in 1690), Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and the Framers of the Constitution all believed that legitimate governments are based on the consent of the governed and instituted to protect the natural rights of man (paramount among which were the rights to property and free speech) and to serve the common good.

For Locke and Jefferson, a standing government retained its legitimacy as long as it protected these rights and represented the will of the majority. But when "a long train of abuses" — both Locke and Jefferson used these exact words — were committed by the existing government against the majority, a revolution became justified.

John Locke and the political majority of the English people in the late 17th century believed that such abuses had been committed by the English monarchy against the English people. The result was "the Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which brought William and Mary from the Netherlands to England, placing them on the throne while subordinating them to parliamentary rule. Similarly, Jefferson and a clear plurality of the American people believed that such abuses had been committed by the British Crown against the colonies. In their view, this justified the Revolution that severed the political bonds between Britain and the colonies and established the United States as an independent nation in 1776.

For these political theorists, statesmen and ordinary citizens, the central criterion for justifying a revolution was whether the existing government could be said to have the support of the majority of the people.

If it did, and insofar as it preserved the natural rights of man, it was legitimate. No revolution could be justified simply by a group of politicians, activists or intellectuals asserting that the existing government was not serving "the real interests" of the people. The express wishes of a stable majority had to have been violated; the express consent of the majority of the people had to have been lost. Otherwise, the current regime would have to be tolerated, and changes in its practice could be justifiably promoted only by normal political means.

According, to this tradition, is United States aid to the contras justified? The Administration has argued that the Sandinistas have violated the spirit of the 1979 revolution against Anastasio Somoza Debayle and that the restrictions imposed by the Sandinistas on the opposition's political campaign during the recent election amount to a betrayal of the Nicaraguan people.

But while it is certainly true to say that the political basis of the current Nicaraguan Government is much narrower than that of the 1979 revolu-

Washington's approach to a morally principled guideline for helping guerrillas is unsound

tion, and that the Sandinistas have restricted the expression of political dissent before and since the recent election, it is certainly false to say that they have lost the express support of the majority of the Nicaraguan people or no longer recognize property rights or have sought to suppress all political dissent.

In what sense, then, does the Reagan Administration argue for aid to the contras on the basis of "freedom" and "democracy"? The Administration is relying on a particular conception of what the political content of freedom and democracy ought to be. That content amounts to the United States' interests as defined by the Administration. The express wishes of the majority of the people in Nicaragua or any of the other countries experiencing guerrilla warfare are not its primary concern.

The Administration's definitions of democracy and the will of the Nicaraguan people are the product of its own political values and its own reading of our "national interest." In this respect, its notions of "freedom" and "democracy" in current foreign policy debates barely differ in form from the claims of Soviet satellites to be free and democratic. (East Germany, for example, is formally known as the German Democratic Republic.)

Is the Administration's support for the contras rooted in the democratic and revolutionary tradition of the people of the United States? Clearly no. There may be many reasons for United States aid to various guerrilla movements abroad, but fidelity to this country's deepest moral values and political traditions is not, in all honesty, currently one of them. □

John R. Wallach is visiting assistant professor of political science at Vassar College.

Moscow Must Start Complying With the 1975 Helsinki Agreement

Anatoly B. Shcharansky, who left the Soviet Union in February, is living in Israel. This statement is to be delivered tomorrow in Berne, Switzerland, at the Parallel Helsinki Review Conference, a meeting of nongovernmental representatives designed to coincide with the official Helsinki review conference. The meeting was organized by the Andrei Sakharov Institute and by Resistance International, human rights organizations.

By Anatoly B. Shcharansky

I left the world of the gulag only a few weeks ago, and I am not yet ready to speak in public. Nevertheless, I could not refuse to greet you, if only in a recorded message, because the problems that brought you here today are extremely important to many people fighting for their rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world.

Ten years ago, several dissidents in the Soviet Union created a public group to monitor Moscow's compliance with the Helsinki agreements. Our idea was that many of the human rights issues that divide the governments of the Eastern and Western blocs could be agreed upon by independent representatives of public opinion — people in both East and West who have a vital interest in the implementation of the Helsinki agreements in their own countries. So we voluntarily took upon ourselves the task of examining how the Helsinki agreements were being implemented in the Soviet Union.

Ten years have passed, and what do we see? The Jewish emigration that began in the early 1970's has been brought to a stop by the Soviet authorities. Several hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union cannot do so for no other reason than that the Soviet Government has decided that they cannot.

I spent nine years in Soviet prisons and camps, and I can certify that the conditions in which political prisoners are detained have been getting steadily worse. I shall mention only two particular problems.

First, a new article of the Penal Code, article 188-1, introduced in late 1983, allows the Soviet authorities to extend almost at will the length of time that one remains in prison or in camp. This measure has already been applied to several members of Helsinki monitoring groups now in prison. It is used by the authorities both to prolong the detention of political prisoners who resist "re-education" — who refuse to comply with efforts to make them change their ideas and convictions — and to intimidate the others.

Second, according to a new official directive introduced barely a year ago in the Soviet Union, political prisoners who start a hunger strike can be immediately thrown into a dungeon — a measure that very much aggravates their sufferings.

These are only two examples of the many ways that the authorities are cracking down on political prisoners in camps. Why is this so important? Because, as a rule, the policy regarding the camps very much reflects the general situation in the country — the disregard for the rule of law and the harshness of the repression.

I would like to attract your special attention to the Sakharov case. I do not need to remind you that Andrei Dmitrivich Sakharov is a hero, a model of a honorable man who continues the very best traditions of the Russian intelligentsia, fighting for the trampled rights — be they national, religious or political — of all the people of the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, his present situation is extremely difficult. He is cruelly and unjustly isolated from his family and friends, barred from scientific work and normal social activities. His state of health inspires growing fears. I consider it vitally important at this moment to raise our voices and call for the Soviet Government to stop its persecution of Andrei Sakharov — to grant this remarkable man the possibility to continue his noble activities in dignity and normal conditions.

Looking back at the first documents issued by our Helsinki group 10 years ago, I must say that the longer I spent in prison, the more accurate they seemed and the more important. I also believe that it is more necessary than ever now for international public opinion to press the Soviet Union on these matters. It is high time for Moscow to begin complying with the Helsinki agreement signed in 1975.

I think that the Andrei Sakharov Institute and Resistance International have made a great contribution by organizing this meeting. I hope this work will be continued and will lead to further contacts, contributing to a real détente and to the establishment of genuine trust between the superpowers. In the long run, however, there will be no trust or détente until both sides show full respect for human rights in the keeping with the Helsinki agreement. □

Arts & Leisure

Erik Bruhn— Epitome of The Danseur Noble

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Erik Bruhn, ballet's noblest prince, has left us. He died in Toronto on April 1 at the age of 57, only a few short weeks after it was learned that he had lung cancer. His unexpected passing will rob the dance world of a moral force whose influence has been continuously felt — even in the decade and a half since he retired from the roles that established him as one of history's greatest classical dancers.

In the last years he had continued to make sporadic appearances in character roles. But it was as the embodiment of classical ballet at its purest that Erik Bruhn continued to serve — when he staged the 19th-century ballets, when he taught young dancers and when he served as a company's director. The National Ballet of Canada, where he had been artistic director since July 1983, will feel his loss with the most immediacy. It was clear even in this short period that Mr. Bruhn had breathed new life into the company. He invited modern-dance choreographers and innovators to experiment. He pushed very young performers who were gifted to the forefront and acquired new talent. He was opening up the company to a wide range of idioms and styles. The last production he commissioned, Glen Tetley's "Alice," was a huge success and will be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House in July. Mr. Bruhn's tenure imbued the National Ballet with a new vitality, one whose momentum may carry the company through its inevitable transitional period.

It is a paradox of history — political history and cultural history — that figures who are perceived as conservative often make the break with tradition or past policy that their more liberal counterparts cannot. It was, for instance, under Charles de Gaulle that Algeria obtained its independence from France. Without pushing the analogy too far, it is obvious why Erik Bruhn, perceived as the epitome of the danseur noble, could open up the Royal Swedish Ballet, where he was artistic director in the late 1960's, and the National Ballet of Canada or, more pointedly, seek to dance in the antithesis of classical roles. Secure in his classicism, he could afford to extend beyond it. It goes without saying that any company in which Erik Bruhn was involved as a director, dancer or producer of ballets was bound to see its standards of classical dancing raised through his own example.

He was, then, the model of perfection as a dancer — precise in every step, beautifully placed, a virtuoso technician, noble in bearing, elegant in every gesture. His line was extraordinary, his leg beats — a legacy of his Danish training — amazing. He was one of the few dancers who could bring the house down simply by executing a series of entrechats as James in "La Sylphide." The steps, no matter how brilliantly executed, were always part of a deeper concept, part of a characterization. Erik Bruhn was a complete dancer — a far cry from the highly specialized artist he was often made out to be.

It was a myth, in fact, that he was an aloof paragon of classical style. At the beginning of his career the dancer he admired most was Jean Babilée. Sensuous and powerful, Mr. Babilée was the bad boy of ballet — one of Roland Petit's existentialist heroes — as much as a high-flying bluebird in "The Sleeping Beauty." Was it just human perversity to yearn to be what one was not? No two dancers seemed more unlike than Mr. Babilée and Mr. Bruhn. Mr. Bruhn once said he had even thought of abandoning ballet when he realized he could not emulate his model.

Just as soon, however, he recognized that he could not copy anyone else, that he could only be himself. And this is what the world saw — a brilliant and incomparable dancer of his own making. He was, certainly, a danseur noble, but one who took that highest of categories, dating back to ballet's codification in the 17th century, into a modern range.

To appreciate Erik Bruhn was to understand the complexity and paradoxes behind his career. Because he was born in Denmark and trained at the Royal Danish Ballet (from whose school he graduated in 1947), the outside world considered him the epitome of Danish training. Yet what other Danish dancer before him had the same degree of dignity and nobility? The tradition of August Bournonville, the 19th-century choreographer who gave the Danish Royal Ballet its style, was pure and classical. But it left little room for the regal image. Bournonville's colorful Romantic ballets were filled with a demi-caractère emphasis.

Erik Bruhn, the perfect prince, was not trained in a ballet world of princes. Nonetheless, the Danes' wonderful acting tradition did allow him to explore many roles that did not jibe with the stereotyped view of his Nordic coolness. The truth was that passion was at the heart of every Bruhn performance.

It was easiest to spot when he took on the role of Don José in Roland Petit's "Carmen" or Jean, Strindberg's butler — sexually aroused and class conscious — in Birgit Cullberg's "Miss Julie." But passion was also profoundly expressed in the two roles from 19th-century Romantic ballets that he refined for nearly 20 years until he gave up classical roles in December, 1971. The opening moment in Bournonville's "La Sylphide," would show him as a Scottish farmer asleep in his house, totally unlike so many other dancers tensely posed in an armchair. This was a James with a body so relaxed, so seemingly deep in sleep, that he completely concealed the concentration necessary to create this effect. As Albrecht in "Giselle," first danced in a historic debut with Alicia Markova in 1955, Mr. Bruhn moved over the years toward an extremely stylized performance. Yet it was no less passionate; the emotions became increasingly distilled and more strongly conveyed as a result.

His moral example to the rest of ballet came through the concentration and seriousness with which he committed himself to every role. Peter Martins and Helgi Tomasson, the two dancers closest to him in style, looked to him as an ideal by their own account. Rudolf Nureyev did the same and Mr. Bruhn's influence on the Russian dancer's early years in the West was readily noticeable.

There has always been talk of the fact that Erik Bruhn was a perfectionist, that his own ideal standards were so high that he could not face falling below them. Certainly he was not willing to be one of those dancers who keeps dancing, less concerned about sloppy finishes than overall presence. Polished dancing was important to him, and perhaps the idea of not ending a double air turn in a perfect fifth position as he grew older did lead him to quit dancing.

Mr. Bruhn appeared as a guest with many companies and with small ensembles. Yet, he is virtually unknown in France, for example, and only balletomanes of a certain generation have a clear image of his dancing during his brief tenure as guest artist in the early 1960's with the Royal Ballet of England. His real homes were the Royal Danish Ballet and American Ballet Theater.

His roles with both companies from 1950 through the 1970's showed him in a surprisingly wide range, including many mediocre ballets. Mr. Bruhn also took part in Ballet Theater's 1957 choreographic workshop as both dancer and choreographer. He did not develop into a major choreographer. But he played a crucial and primary role in introducing Bournonville's virtually unknown ballets and excerpts into North American companies — most notably his 1964 staging of "La Sylphide" for the National Ballet of Canada, and two later versions for Ballet Theater.

It was unjust that his name did not become a household word outside the ballet world, as those of Rudolf Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov have today. The dance boom came after the start of his career — the hoopla passed him by. Paradoxically, this isolation gives him a special and assured place in dance history. For anyone who claims to have a serious interest in dance is aware of Erik Bruhn's greatness a a dancer — and this is because it was incontrovertibly there.



Photographs by Fred Fehl

Erik Bruhn as, from the left, James in "La Sylphide," the Prince in "The Nutcracker," and Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet—His moral example to the rest of ballet came through the concentration and seriousness with which he committed himself to every role.

Now the American Dream Moves Onto Center Stage

By WILLIAM H. HONAN

How fares this land, in the view of our leading dramatists?

Quite a few writers currently represented on the stage have taken the measure of American society and delivered — or strongly implied in the shy, sly way of art — a kind of state of the union message. In fact, so prevalent have these messages been that one is hard pressed to recall a recent season in which "the American dream" has been more insistently discussed on stage, or when the American flag — as indicative of this preoccupation — has been more conspicuous in the glow of the footlights. The flag has been employed solemnly in "Execution of Justice," exuberantly in "The Golden Land," sardonically in "Rum and Coke," and as a kind of costume in "A Lie of the Mind," in which the central character actually wears the flag throughout the latter half of the play.

In general, these dramatists have been sharply critical of what they see, often blisteringly so. But we should not be surprised. Almost all artists tend to take a dim view of societies, institutions and human relationships simply because none measures up to the boundlessness of human desire. Furthermore, virtually all modern writers seek to challenge their audiences. As Kafka once observed, the best art must "wound and stab us"; it must "affect us like a disaster" and "be the ax for the frozen sea inside us." Such convictions are now habitual among serious writers, and thus we must not be taken aback when we see our theater artists grimly lower their lances and dig in their spurs for a charge.

Given this combative instinct, it is remarkable that none of the dramatists who pass judgment on this society has chosen to close his work on a note of despair. In virtually every case, as we shall see, after revealing an imperfect and troubled world, our dramatists offer cause for hope. Indeed, this optimism seems a distinctive feature of current theater, and its emergence today may reflect a return to the perceptions and values we had long thought lost. More than a generation ago, Brooks Atkinson observed in this newspaper that a profound note of hope, as opposed to cynicism or even a mechanically upbeat ending, was a special characteristic of American drama, separating it from European theater of the time. Since that writing, World War II, the Holocaust and nuclear terror have inspired a very different outlook, epitomized by Samuel Beckett's morose remark in "Krapp's Last Tape" about "the flagging pursuit of happiness" on "this old muckball." Yet today, although it may just be that the balm of spring has clouded my senses, there does seem to be a reawakening of hope in the new plays.

I can find no better place to begin than with Sam Shepard's enthralling "A Lie of the Mind," at the Promenade. This play, to be sure, is not forthrightly about the United States. It concentrates quite specifically on the aftermath of the break-up of a horrendous marriage between Jake and Beth, with the scene shifting back and forth between Southern California, where Jake's nomadic family has come to roost, and the rural homestead in Montana where Beth's "dumb rancher" parents retreat with their battered daughter.

But finely individualized as these characters are, the playwright signals that they are to be considered in a larger context. At first, the hints are occasional, then more insistent, like gathering blips on a radar scope. In the very first scene, for example, when Jake telephones his brother to announce that he thinks he has beaten his wife to death he says he is calling from a phone booth along "Teddy Roosevelt's Highway." Later, we learn from Jake's mother that this rootless family has wandered "the big bad American road" for so long she thinks of their hometown as "You-Name-It-U.S.A." And Jake, we subsequently discover, virtually murdered his father at a Mexican border town by deliberately getting him drunk and then racing him down the highway — "First one to America!" was Jake's Oedipal challenge.

> The optimism may reflect a return to values we had long thought lost.

Still later, Jake finds the dusty flag used long ago to cover his father's coffin, and he begins to wear it around his neck as if a garment. Like so much in this sprawling drama, rumbling with the distant thunder of barely-perceived symbol and myth, the spectacle is both preposterous and heart-rending. Jake's sister voices our unease when she ridicules him for trying "to get to Montana in your underwear with an American flag wrapped around your neck". Jake replies somberly: "I'll travel by night."

When Jake finally tracks down his wife in the home of her parents, the flag is passed from hand to hand and exerts a surreal influence on all who possess it, enslaving and corrupting some and liberating others. Jake, once ruled by homicidal rage, rises to an act of unselfish love. And Beth's father, the self-described "dumb rancher" who has been mercilessly exposed as a veritable cadaver of insensitivity, is transformed by the ritual act of folding the flag and he, too, bursts forth with love — "for the first time in 20 years," according to his wife.

The symbolism here, aswirl with all the mysteriousness of van Gogh's starry night, is of course not capable of schematic interpretation. Yet it is evident that a gut reaction to this country gripped Mr. Shepard when he composed this resonant play. It is also clear that while we sound the lower depths as the playwright leads us to know Jake, Beth and their blood relations, we ultimately scale quite lofty peaks with these most unlikely mountaineers, and insofar as their transformation is a judgment of American society at large it is a message radiant with hope and the prospect of redemption.

If the themes of Mr. Shepard's drama must be perceived as if through flickering shadows, we are permitted no guesswork at all concerning the intentions of A. R. Gurney's new comedy, "The Perfect Party," which is about as reticent as a Presidential candidate on election eve. Indeed, the challenge in seeing Mr. Gurney's latest work, which opened recently at Playwrights Horizons, is not to grasp the author's thesis but to avoid getting clubbed over the head with it. Fortunately, several amusing performances, a good bit of smart and sassy talk and Mr. Gurney's own playfulness come to the rescue.

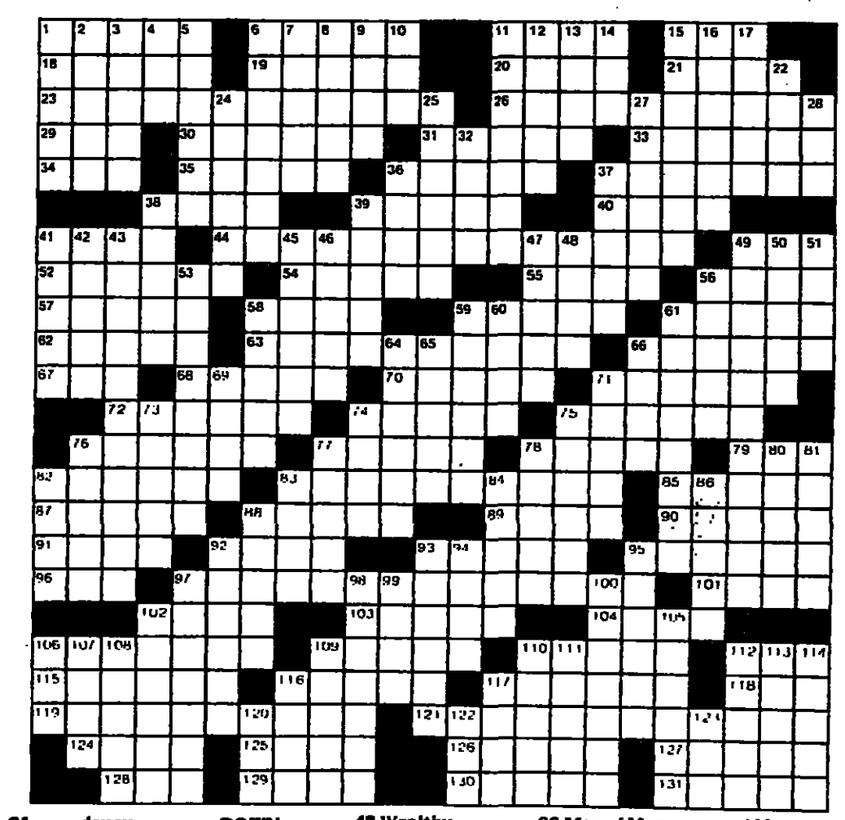
Tony, a middle-aged professor of American studies, we learn right off the bat, has quit his job and in one last, self-indulgent fling has prepared "the perfect party." He says he has invited "a full spectrum of racial and regional diversity" and therefore "if the party succeeds, it will mean that America itself . . . will have succeeded." Thus bluntly is the evening's issue pronounced.

After about an hour's worth of sharply-comic banter (during which the party takes place off stage), we are apprised by a professional party critic that Tony's event "sputters where it should sparkle, and fizzles where it should dazzle." In the quasi-Shavian discussion which winds up the play, Tony's wife explains why the party went limp; her husband's mistake, she says, was "this impulse to control, to shape, to achieve perfection." Moreover, she continues, ringing the theme like a churchbell, the desire "to impose some ideal shape" upon ourselves as well as the rest of the world, is also a national failing. It explains why "our embassies are being attacked all over the world" and also "why the Yankees can't seem to win the pennant."

Mr. Gurney is at least half serious about all this, and even that's a bit too much so considering the flimsiness of his too-pat-to-be-prudent ideas. Still, if he sees America as overbearing, over-zealous and perhaps a little overweight, at least we are not, in his view, over the hill. As the lights go down, Tony's guests are returning for another go at partying in which our newly-enlightened host will give free rein to the "random and noisy disorder" of "the future of America."

Changelings

BY NORMA STEINBERG/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



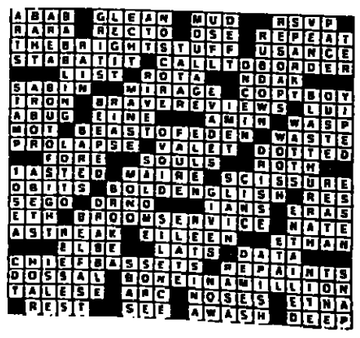
ACROSS

1 Linguine, e.g.
6 Singer LaBelle
11 Stabilizing device
15 Reno-Carson City dir.
18 Parisian's property
19 Walking —— (elated)
20 What a happy G.I. may do
21 Man between Tyler and Taylor
23 Scrappy novelist?
26 Foreign patriot?
29 —— Nubbles, Dickens lad
30 Spoliation
31 Hardy's "—— of Blue Eyes"
33 —— whose time has come
34 What a QB wishes to gain
35 Salt's cry
36 These may lead to gold
37 Plain
38 Getz of music
39 Carrot's kin
40 Sordor
41 Waggish
44 Thoughtful philosopher?
49 Half sole
52 Grain-shipping Calif. city
54 Slackens
55 Bear, in Brest
56 One of the Leewards
57 Start of an Odets title
58 Former queen of Jordan
59 Ancient Greek colony
61 Curses
62 Grimaces
63 Irate Simon character?
66 Emeralds and aquamarines
67 It might not be in sight
68 Prunes
70 Slip-ons
71 Daughterly or sonly
72 Eastern leaders
74 Berlin tune
75 Lee Krasner, e.g.
76 Political exile
77 Holy book
78 Win by ——
79 Binet-test scores
82 Sycophant
83 Athletic movie star?
85 Empty spaces
87 Mallards' milieus
88 Ex-Miss America M.C.
89 R.I.P. notice
90 Gravelly ridge
91 ——-deucy
92 Stare
93 Author of "Deathtrap"
95 Most desiccated
96 "—— will be done. . ."
97 Undersized flower girl?
101 Bread: Comb. form
102 Panty-hose mishap
103 "Duino Elegies" poet
104 —— impasse
106 Pooh's creator
109 Greek city-state
110 (or). for short
112 Bill's possible future
115 Inactive
116 Knight vs. knight
117 Cruel one
118 TV's "Murder, —— Wrote"
119 Leader of red cows?
121 Scourge of humor?
124 A tense: Abbr.
125 Part of a foot
126 Actor in "The Winslow Boy": 1948
127 Choice
128 April 15 group
129 Perceives
130 Enough, for Caesar
131 Otters' cousins

DOWN

1 Hanky-——
2 Steer clear of
3 Classes
4 Actor Holt: 1918-73
5 Biblical height
6 Food fish
7 Writer Nin
8 Mock
9 Favus
10 Choler
11 —— Antilles
12 Abominable Snowmen
13 Essen's valley
14 Wilhelm's grandpa
15 Servile, fawning person
16 Cubes, e.g.
17 Suppress, as a vowel
22 Wail, Irish style
24 SW Indian
25 Forearm bone
27 Objects contemplated during omphaloskepsis
28 Actor Pendleton
32 Galileo's birthplace
36 Stake
37 Archeological site in India
38 Brandish
39 Brazilian palm
41 What there's "nothing like"
42 Conquered again
43 Wealthy Impressionist?
45 Saint ——, city in Ore.
46 Carpentry needs
47 Parts of chords
48 Alaska's —— Glacier
49 Country singer who's all heart?
50 "—— for Adano"
51 Marino bomb
53 Rainy-day stockpiles
56 Dresses in Calcutta
58 Blazing
59 Queued up
60 Gula
61 Theist, e.g.
64 —— the spot
65 Of the ear or air
66 Drill parts
69 Now companion
71 This might be cold
73 Mork's friend
74 Pseudo
75 Rub oil on
76 Cycle
77 Tae Han
78 Circuit
80 Search
81 Family name of Pope Pius X
82 Young oyster
83 Music from New Orleans
84 Capra creation
86 Man of Manchuria
88 Satchel of pitching fame
92 Flash
93 Humbert's beloved
94 Order having teeth
95 Loathe
97 Wins support from
98 Depressions between waves
99 Medium for Motherwell
100 Catchers at a rodeo
102 Stand-in for Mama
105 Song of praise
106 Missile type: Abbr.
107 On
108 Soprano Te Kanawa is one
109 City in Puerto Rico
110 Emulate Pollock
111 Ike's opponent
112 Quaker in a grove
113 Steak or Berry
114 Yurts
116 Havoc or Lockhart
117 Greek walkway
120 "My country, ——of thee . . ."
122 Grid scores
123 Yalie

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

'Post' correspondents Haim Shapiro and Lisa Palmieri-Billig report from Rome

Pope's Rome synagogue address stresses Church's special closeness to Judaism

POPE JOHN II, *in a speech during* his historic visit yesterday to the main synagogue in Rome, vehemently denounced anti-Semitism, reiterated contemporary Church teachings concerning a special closeness to Judaism and rejected any *idea that the Jews* were "cursed". He noted that the "love" of the New Testament had its sources in the Tora.

As expected, the pope made no direct reference to the State of Israel, and made no concessions on Jewish objections to plans to build a monastery near the site of the former Auschwitz concentration camp.

But whatever its limitations, John Paul's speech was one that Vatican observers here described as "revolutionary" in the context of Church relations with the Jews.

Speaking of past persecutions of *the Jews, the pope said that* centuries of cultural conditioning cannot prevent us from recognizing that the acts of discrimination, unjustified limitations on religious freedom, oppression, and denial of civil freedom to the Jews were, from an objective point of view, gravely deplorable manifestations.

The Church, he said, in the words of the declaration *Nostra Aetate*, "deplores the hatred, persecutions, and displays of anti-Semitism directed against the Jews at any time and by anyone, I repeat, by anyone."

In what some saw as a repudiation of recent Lenten sermons which have aroused Jewish anger and appeared to revive repudiated Church teachings about divine punishment of the Jews, he said that "no ancestral or collective blame can be imputed to the Jews as a people for what happened in Christ's passion.

"Any alleged theological justification for discriminatory measures or, worse still, for acts of persecution, is unfounded. The Lord will judge each one according to his own works, Jews and Christians alike."

The pope apparently sought to re-evaluate the widespread Christ*ian image of the "love" of the New* Testament in contrast to the "legalism" of the Hebrew scriptures, *in a call for joint social action.*

"In doing this, I venture to say, we shall each be faithful to our most sacred commitments, and also to that which most profoundly unites and gathers us together: faith in the one God who loves strangers and renders justice to the orphan and the widow (Deut. 10:18), commanding us, too, to love and help them (Lev. 19:18.34). Christians have learned this desire of the Lord from the Tora, *which you here venerate, and* from Jesus, who took to its extreme consequences the love demanded by the Tora."



Pope John Paul II stands in front of two rabbis in Rome's main synagogue yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

There was perhaps an oblique reference to the State of Israel when the pope said that there "still remain between us practical difficulties waiting to be overcome on the level of fraternal relations. These are the result of centuries of mutual misunderstanding, and also of different positions and attitudes, not easily settled, in complex and important matters."

Concerning the planned convent at Auschwitz, observers saw significance in a section in which the pope *recalled his own visit to the site.*

"I would like once more to express abhorrence for the genocide decreed against the Jewish people during the last war, which led to the Holocaust of millions of innocent victims. When I visited the concentration camp at Auschwitz on June 7, 1979 and prayed for the many victims from various nations, I paused in particular before the memorial stone inscribed in Hebrew, which manifested the sentiments of my heart. This inscription recalled the memory of the people whose sons and daughters were destined for total extermination. This people has its *origin in Abraham, who is our father* in faith (Rom. 4:12), as Paul of Tarsus expressed it."

The Jewish community of Rome, too, had paid a high price in blood, the pope recalled, saying it was "surely a significant gesture that in those dark years of racial persecution, the doors of our religious houses, of our churches, of the Ro*man seminary, of buildings belong*ing to the Holy See and of Vatican City itself were thrown open to offer refuge and safety to so many Jews of Rome being hunted by their persecutors."

He also noted the historic events that had led up to his visit to the synagogue, which he said "in a way brings to a close, after the pontificate of John XXIII and the Second Vatican Council, a long period which we must not cease reflecting upon, in order to draw appropriate lessons from it."

The pope said he had been "think*ing of this visit for a long time, in* February 1981, when I paid a pastoral visit to a nearby parish. In addition, a number of you have been more than once to the Vatican, on the occasion of the numerous audiences that I have been able to have with representatives of Italian and world Jewry, and still earlier, in the time of my predecessors Paul VI, John XXIII and Pius XII.

"I am likewise well aware that the chief rabbi, on the night before the death of Pope John, did not hesitate to go to Saint Peter's Square. Accompanied by members of the Jewish faithful, he mingled with the crowd of Catholics and other Christians, to pray and keep vigil, bearing witness, in a silent but very effective way, to the greatness of soul of that pontiff, who was open to all people *without distinction, and in particular* to our Jewish Brethren.

"I would like to take up the heri*tage of Pope John at this very mo*ment, when I find myself not just outside, but, thanks to your gener*ous hospitality, inside the synagogue* of Rome." He was referring to the time Pope John stopped his car near the synagogue to bless the worshippers as they were leaving.

The speech was replete with Hebrew phrases and references to Jewish prayers. In thanking the chief rabbi for his part in making the visit possible, the pope said: "*Toda raba*" (Thank you very much). Later, in referring to God, he uttered the traditional Jewish response "blessed be His name."

At the end of his speech he recited in Hebrew Psalm 136 which is part of the Hallel (prayer of thanksgiving).

Mad Hatter politics

MARTHA MEISELS

AS THE government crisis grew "curiouser and curiouser" last week, it suddenly dawned on me why it all *sounded so familiar. Its bizarre* solution was straight out of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," more precisely from the chapter about the Mad Hatter's Tea-Party.

"I want a clean cup," interrupted the Hatter: "let's all move one place on."

He moved on as he spoke, and the Dormouse followed him: the March Hare moved into the Dormouse's place, and Alice rather unwillingly took the place of the March Hare. The Hatter was the only one who got any advantage from the change; and Alice was a good deal worse off than before, as the March Hare had just upset the milk*jug into his plate.*

Some may question which guest around our cabinet tea-table got the advantage, and which was worse off than before. But one thing is clear: The Guide to the (Politically) Per*plexed in Israel is none other than* this classic by Lewis Carroll.

After all, it all began when Yitzhak (Alice) Moda'i dared talk back to the Queen of Hearts, i.e. the Prime Minister.

"Stuff and nonsense!" said Alice loudly...

"Hold your tongue!" said the Queen, turning purple.

"I won't!" said Alice.

At which point, Peres shouted, "Off with his head!" But a Prime Minister is not an absolute monarch, and he couldn't get away with it. So instead, he tried the advice of the Duchess:

"Speak roughly to your little boy,
And beat him when he sneezes:
He only does it to annoy,
Because he know it teases."

Whereupon Moda'i's friends objected to his being spoken sharply to, or beaten, *so the only thing left was* convene the Mad Tea Party and re-arrange the cups.

By the way, the key to the Summer Time riddle is there too. Says the Hatter, to Alice:

"I say you never even spoke to Time!"

"Perhaps not," Alice cautiously replied: "but I know I have to beat time when I learn music."

"Ah! That accounts for it," said the Hatter. "He won't stand beating. Now, if you only kept on good terms with him, he'd do almost anything you liked with the clock.

"For instance, suppose it were nine o'clock in the morning, just time to begin lessons: you'd only have to whisper a hint to Time, and round goes the clock in a twinkling! Half-past one, time for dinner!"

There's an answer to be found for all our national problems. Kashrut? Simple:

"If you're going to turn into a pig, my dear," said Alice, seriously (to the Duchess's baby), "I'll have nothing more to do with you."

Minutes later she was swimming in *a pool of tears – along with a Duck* and a Dodo, a Lory and an Eaglet. "Peres," of course, is Hebrew for eagle. (Readers may decide for themselves which minister is a duck, which a lory and which a dodo.)

The Cheshire cat must be grinning down on us all.

Pets at Pessah



Furs, fins and feathers

by D'vora Ben Shaul

AS THE Passover season draws *near, many pet owners wonder just* how to manage keeping a pet in a house that has been made *kasher* for the holiday week.

Actually, with a little thought and effort – and a bit of advance planning *– it is possible to keep a pet without* introducing *hametz* into the house.

Dogs and cats are the easiest. The cat can have fish or meat, and some milk or water to drink. Meat especially packaged for dogs is obtainable through your local supermarket. This meat will be labelled "For Animal Consumption Only," but the label will also specify that it is without *hametz*. If the dog is used to being fed a kibbled dog food, then do start the new diet a few days before Pessah, mixing it with the usual food for a day or so. In the end, Fido will probably wish Passover lasted all year.

Rabbits, mice and hamsters do well on a diet of vegetables and matza, but also should get used to the change for about a week before the holiday starts. Guinea pigs do just fine for a week on vegetables only. Of course fish are no problem at all, since you can either not feed them at all for the week or give them a small amount of crumbled matza once or twice during the week.

As for other animals such as donkeys, horses and such, the Ministry of Religious Affairs has a small booklet *with instructions for farmers which* can be had for the asking. There are all sorts of bits of useful information *in it, and it's worthwhile to write now* so you will have it in plenty of time.

IF YOU intend to travel *with your* dog this spring or summer, it is a good idea to keep a few points in *mind. First of all, if going by car,* be sure you have a leash and collar and that the dog is trained to leash. It is *also a good idea to take along a chain* so that you can tie the dog up if you are in a place where it is not safe to let the animal run free. This means not safe for the dog, because of traffic, etc., or for the chickens, goats and what not of your moshav friends, for instance.

Be sure to take along a water dish and a container of water, as dogs pant a great deal when travelling and lose a lot of water this way, exposing them to dehydration. If you leave the dog in the car be sure it's in the shade and leave the windows partly open. Every year, I hear of dogs who died of heat prostration after being left in cars parked in the sun or in cars left with the windows closed.

If you go by bus, remember that the by-laws of both of Israel's bus cooperatives, as well as the state-run train service, state that a dog must be leashed and muzzled, and must be charged a fare if it is to travel by public transport. There are always owners who argue with the driver or conductor claiming that "if the dog *has to pay a fare it is entitled to a* seat." I think the best answer to this I ever heard was given by the conduc*tor on an English train. When a lady* made this claim he answered politely, "Right you are, Madam, but like all other passengers the dog is not allowed to put its feet on the upholstery!"

In general, it is easier to travel with a dog by train where, by the way, you pay only half fare for the animal. Bus travel with a dog, on the other hand, is extremely difficult since most inter-urban buses do not allow you to put baggage in the compartment under the bus for security reasons, and this turns the aisle of the bus into an obstacle course even without trying to find an inch of free floor space for the dog as well.

Be sure that your dog will be welcome where you are going, whether it is to friends or a hotel. Many hotels and kibbutz guest houses welcome dogs and even supply table scraps as a treat, but there are some where no animals are allowed. In any case, make sure the dog is well behaved and not a nuisance to others.

Haraka, haraka

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

THE FIRST thing you notice on the streets of Nairobi is that very few people appear to be in a hurry, and of those who are, most are Europeans. The whole pace of living is different from our own hectic rush. It's slower, more serene, more easy-going, the general idea being that tomorrow is another day; or as the one and only Swahili proverb I learned has it: "*Haraka, haraka ha'eena baraka,*" i.e., "There's no blessing in haste."

It isn't just that people are in less of a hurry; they are also less preoccupied and self-absorbed. They don't look as though their minds were racing over the six different things they have to do within the next two hours, or as if they were compiling a mental list of their troubles. The result is that they appear more receptive, more open to the world. They neither go about gazing stonily in front of them as we do, *nor do they* try to avoid one another's eyes.

When you do catch somebody's eye in passing, he will nearly always smile, and as often as not say "*jambo,*" the universal greeting here, like our "*shalom.*" After a few days in Kenya, I sort of thaw out. I begin to feel it's not only nicer to smile and be smiled at, but actually a lot more natural than our studious disregard of one another.

THIS friendliness is even more noticeable in the country. On the way from Mombasa to Malindi, we must wait for the ferry to take us across Kilifi Creek. Some eight or 10 cars and a few dozen foot-passengers have collected by the water. You might think we were all going on an outing together, there's so much *greeting, casual conversation,* and laughter going on. We are all having a picnic, too. Where as in Israel such a spot, with its captive crowd, would be an invitation to set up an ice-cream stand, here they sell peanuts, bananas, chunks of pineapple, papaya, mango and coconut. We opt for mango, and get it sprinkled on top with some spice. One bite, and our tongues are on fire. We return to our vendor puffing and sucking cool air into our mouths, and with a big grin he takes our mango, eats it with great relish himself, and offers us a *fresh, unspiced one in exchange.* I don't know if a Nairobian would do the same, and have even graver doubts about a Tel Aviv *felafel* vendor.

THERE are other obvious differences between town and country. People in Nairobi wear Western dress, while the farther away you get into the country, the more women in the traditional *khuanga* or *kiloy* wrap-around you see. Men, even in the remoter villages, have nearly all gone over to shirts and trousers. Besides being more sophisticated, most townspeople are trilingual. They speak their tribal language – chiefly Kikuyu or Luo; Swahili, the *lingua franca* of East Africa; and English – not necessarily the Queen's English, but enough for interracial communication. Villagers, especially of the older generation, may not know English at all, and have only a smattering of Swahili.

A small smattering of Swahili is what, before long, I have myself, since even Europeans use some words of the language in their every*day speech. Just as an English*-speaking Israeli will use the Hebrew word *sherut* for shared taxi, the *white Kenyan will use its* local equivalent, *matatu.* They are also fond of saying "*akuna matata*" – no problem – and indeed, the very prevalence of this expression indicates something about the Kenyan character. They have plenty of problems as a matter of fact, but don't feel they must solve them all at once: "*Haraka, haraka – ha'eena baraka.*"

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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations
INVITATION
The public is cordially invited to the final session of the conference on
The World Zionist Organization Information Department
"The Struggle for the State of Israel"
Thursday, April 17, 1986, 3:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the hall of Beth Hatefutsoth
The Ramat Aviv Campus of Tel Aviv University
Chairman: General (Res.) Raphael Vardi
Professor Roger Louis, University of Texas
"The British Military Evacuation from Palestine"
Professor Norman Rose, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
"Weizmann, Zionist Policy, and the Establishment of the State"
Dr. Meir Pa'il, Yad Tabenkin
"The Transition from Haganah to IDF — Israel Defence Forces"
The session is held in cooperation with
Ha'Irgun Ha'artzi Shel Vatikei Ha'haganа
ad191-04

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
The Leonard Davis Institute for International Affairs and the World Zionist Organization – The Information Department
cordially invite the public to a session in English on
BRITAIN, THE US AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE
in conjunction with a conference on
THE STRUGGLE FOR THE STATE OF ISRAEL
to be held from April 14–16, 1986
Speaker:
Professor Roger Louis, University of Texas
THE BRITISH MILITARY EVACUATION FROM PALESTINE
on Tuesday, April 15 at 4:30 p.m. in The Senate Hall, Sherman Administration Building, The Hebrew University, Mount Scopus Campus
ad191-30-22

Council for a Beautiful Israel
invites the submission of names for its campaign to nominate
Friends of a Beautiful Israel 1986
All individuals, groups of people, and public and private bodies whose activities have brought about positive change and beautification at any place in the country, thereby contributing to a beautiful Israel, are eligible.
Awards will be made for:
1. Activities of individuals:
   a. In the private or public sector, who have caused change, beautification or helped create a more inspiring environment.
   b. public servant in the domain of transportation, whose work, over and above his particular function or task, have helped beautify and improve his environment.
2. Organizations and institutions in the following spheres:
   a. Educational institutions — In the sphere of informal education (e.g. cultural–sports centre — *matnas*; youth clubs or youth movements, etc.)
   b. Public institution in the health sphere.
   c. Governmental public service institution (posts, income tax, national institute offices and the like).
   d. Regional council project for improvement of the environment and quality of life of the region's residents.
Written references, including details of person issuing the reference, should be sent to the Council For a Beautiful Israel, 4 Sd. Ben-Gurion, Tel Aviv, for: "Magshim", by April 30, 1986.
ad511-16-F24

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Firms clamour for permits to raise capital through bonds

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Requests by private firms for permits to issue bonds worth $600 million have so far been received by the Treasury within the framework of the decision to release capital market resources up to $450 million this year.

The original decision by the Ministerial Economic Committee was that during the first quarter of the fiscal year bond sales by private firms would total $150m. Later the Treasury decided to divide the $450m. into three main groups: one for economic units in distress, the second for approved enterprises whose bonds would be purchased by institutional investors, and the third for private firms to sell their bonds directly to the public.

But Capital Market Commissioner Yehuda Drori admitted that already in the first quarter the Treasury is facing difficulties. The decision to aid Kupat Holam Clalit and Solel Boneh forces the Treasury to approve bonds issued by these bodies worth some $140m. In addition, there are plans to let approved enterprises raise $60-$70m. through bonds.

Drori said that during the last fiscal year the Treasury raised $2.86 billion in the capital market, compared to the redemption of internal debts totalling $2.93b. This means that the rate of recycling of the government's internal debt was 98 per cent last year. He added that at the beginning of that year the Finance Ministry had anticipated a recycling of only 92 per cent of its debts to the public.

Drori said the landmarks of fiscal 1985/86 were the redemption of bank shares held by pensioners, which the Treasury succeeded in carrying out without disturbing stability, and the introduction of tradable non-linked government bonds.

In the current fiscal year the Treasury will again recycle the internal debt. Maturing internal debts for 1986/87 will total about $2.75b., he said.

Citrus-sorting robot out of work

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The first *sabra* robot designed to sort citrus fruits has joined the ranks of the unemployed, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

"With so much cheap labour now available, the market for our machine is not there, either here or abroad," Benny Peled, president of the Elbit computer company that developed the machine, told *The Post*. As a result, he said, the company has not yet built a commercial model.

An American expert on artificial intelligence, Dr. Robert Lucky, head of the computer sciences research division of the Bell laboratories in New Jersey, told *The Post* during a recent visit to the Technion that cheap labour is generally still much more cost-effective than robots.

"Artificial intelligence has not been developed as people like to think – or fear, if they feel it might replace them. Media reports on the 'miracles of science' have fed these expectations. But simple human functions, like sight, hearing and understanding are very hard to emulate," he said.

Peled said the Elbit robot, developed over several years, would be capable of sorting 10,000 oranges a minute by size, shape and colour, and discover any defects which make the fruit suitable only for industrial use. This was made possible by a breakthrough by Elbit experts in imaging photography.

The Elbit robot would be able to do the work of 100 women sorters in the big packing houses. But the machine would cost $400,000 to $500,000, "and in today's labour market, the citrus people are not about to invest such sums to replace workers."

Elbit hopes eventually to come up with a robot fruit-picker to remove one of the big bottlenecks in the citrus industry. "But," Lucky cautioned, "as long as cheap labour is plentiful, it will be more cost-effective."

A representative of the Pri-Or company, one of the major citrus packing concerns, told *The Post* he had not heard of the Elbit orange robot. "If they can offer a good working model, we'll be happy to check it out with a view to possible purchase," he said.

The Seismec company of Herzliya has several robot sorters from the Pennwalt company of Philadelphia which are being tried out in two orange-packing houses on a lease basis. A Seismec spokesman said they work at about one-third the speed claimed for the Elbit robot.

The Pri-Or man said they had shown themselves to be "only a partial success" so far. "We're willing to try out better robots if they're ready to work."

Lucky said that one reason why artificial intelligence is still not very far advanced is that "the universities have not caught up with it and therefore are not producing enough talent to advance it." The U.S. government is funding research for the development of an artificial-intelligence aid to pilots, to take over some of the growing number of tasks in the cockpit, and a driverless car, which has reached the stage of being able to negotiate a small track on its own.

Some successes have already been chalked up in areas such as medical diagnosis and pinpointing phone network troubles for the most effective dispatch of repair crews, Lucky said.

"But artificial intelligence must still be applied only to tasks that can be done with a small number of rules, when it can tell you that this will happen if you do that." He described one artificial intelligence programme for stock-market advice: unfortunately, while it uses the same lingo economists bandy about, "It only explains why stocks rose or fell yesterday, but not what they're likely to do today."

Price control back on books

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Price control on books – lifted two months ago – will be reimposed this Friday, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced yesterday.

According to an aide to Minister Ariel Sharon, "unreasonable" price increases were noted for books following decontrol, with prices soaring by tens of percentage points. "These increases are not justified by the actual increases in the costs of raw material and other production expenses," he said.

In an order signed by Sharon and Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, publishers and booksellers are ordered to readjust retail prices "to levels that do not exceed 20 per cent above the price in effect on July 1, 1985," when the general price freeze went into effect.

A separate order directs all publishers to furnish the Industry Ministry with complete revised price lists within 30 days.

The reimposition of price control on books is in line with the ministry's policy of cancelling decontrol, if the liberalization resulted in unreasonable price increases.

"We will monitor all the other sectors that have been allowed to adjust their prices upwards," Sharon's aide told reporters.

Iscar pooh-poohs $1b. U.S. lawsuit

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER and WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporters

HAIFA. – "We do business, not monkey business," Eitan Wertheimer, general manager of the Iscar hard metal tool company told *The Jerusalem Post* this week. He was reacting to reports from the U.S. that Iscar, together with several leading American defence firms, had been sued for over $1 billion for alleged price-fixing in the supply of aircraft parts to the U.S. Defence Department.

Weitheimer stressed that he had not received formal notification of the case, and noted that a sister company, Iscar Blades Ltd and not Iscar itself, was concerned.

He confirmed that Iscar Blades had sold "millions of dollars worth" of air foils for jet turbine engines to American manufacturers.

Three former employees of TRW Inc., a U.S. company, have filed suit in Cleveland, alleging anti-trust violations and price-fixing on parts used in fighter planes and the B-1 bomber. Iscar Blades is named in the $1.2b. suit together with General Electric Co. and United Technologies Corp.

According to Monday's *Wall Street Journal*, the suit is unusual in that it was brought under the Fair Claims Act, an obscure law that was enacted to stop profiteering during the U.S. Civil War more than 100 years ago.

IBM ranked most valuable U.S. company

NEW YORK (AP). – International Business Machines (IBM) has been rated the most valuable American company based on stock value, with a total stock market worth of $91.7 billion, *Business Week* magazine says.

The value of IBM's stock was more than twice that of the next two highest companies, Exxon, valued at $40.1b., and General Electric, valued at $34.7b., *Business Week* said Thursday in releasing its inaugural "Top 1,000" special issue.

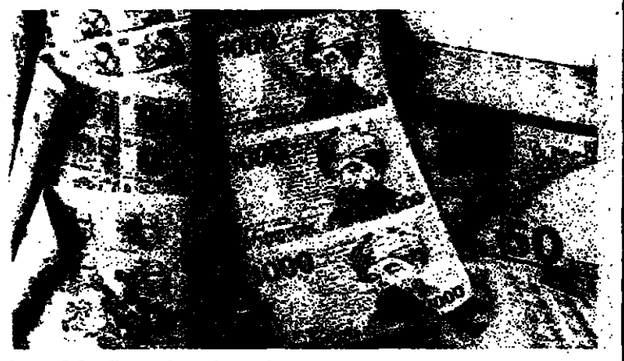
General Motors, valued by investors at $26.5b., ranked fourth.

The values were based on stock prices of March 21. A company's market value is the market price of its stock multiplied by the number of common shares it has outstanding.

Here are the other top 10 companies and their value: AT&T, $24.3b.; Du Pont, $17.4b.; Sears, Roebuck, $16.7b.; Bell South, $15.7b.; Amoco, $15.6b.; and Ford Motor Co., $15 b.

Business Week said that in 1965 AT&T ranked as No. 1 in market value at $99.1b., General Motors was second at $91.7b. and IBM was third at $54.3b. The values were adjusted for inflation.

In 1975, IBM was first at $56.4b., AT&T was second at $45.8b. and Exxon third at $33.8b.

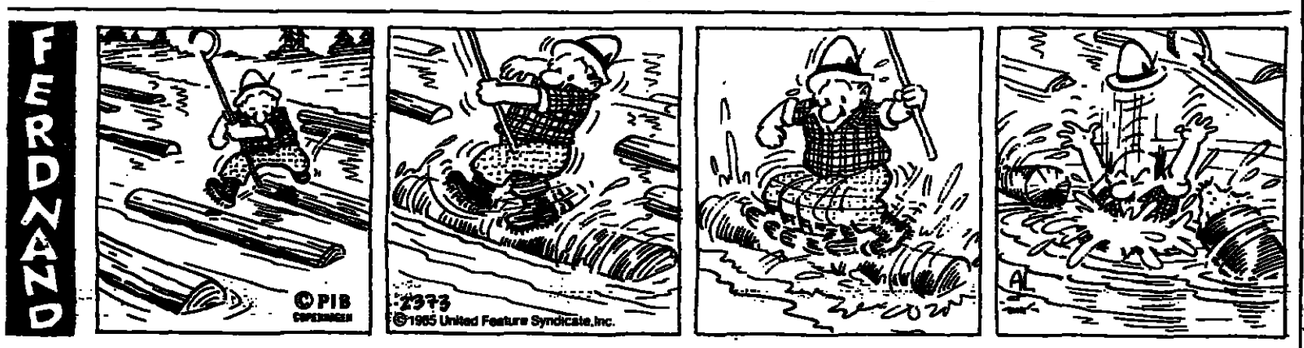


A special collector's series of (old) shekel banknotes, packed three to a folder, will go on sale this Wednesday, the Bank of Israel has announced. The banknotes will go out of circulation on September 4, 1987.

A trio of IS 1,000 bills is priced at NIS 8; three IS 5,000 bills at NIS 20; and three IS 10,000 bills at NIS 35. The series will be sold at offices of the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, and at Philatelic Service counters of post offices.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

74.5% of the 2,000 persons who underwent lie detector tests in connection with insurance claims in 1985 told the truth; 24% lied and 1.5% of the tests were inconclusive.
(from: Bituah in Israel)



WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 138 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan collection (opens 16.4) ◊ Permanent Display of Israel Art ◊ Dorothy Bohm, photographs ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme showing development of Israel Art ◊ Early 20th Century Posters, avant-garde posters ◊ Traditional Jewelry, Permanent Display, Jewish Ethnographic Jewelry. ◊ "Friendly Butterfly", illustrations by Orah Eyal ◊ From the Depths of the Sea (Rockefeller Museum) ◊ Building in Jerusalem, computer games to building with stone ◊ The Cosmic and the Divine, Andean textiles. ◊ Ancient Mirrors, display of Mirrors from Different Cultures ◊ "Nerot Mitzvah", Ideas for Light in Jewish Ritual. ◊ Placescape: 14 artists present versions of surrounding landscapes (Paley Centre, near Rockefeller Museum). ◊ Permanent collection of archeology, Judaica and ethnic art. ◊ **Visiting Hours: Main Museum** 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of Museum in English. 3:30: Children's film "People that Time Forgot", 8:30: Evening of Mime with Shimon Apiatony.

EXHIBITIONS

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit Si St., 288338, 423547. Roberts, Turner, etc.

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3.30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St. Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Conducted tours

HADASSAH – Guided tour of all installations ★ Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

AMIT WOMEN. (Formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: The Want of Matter, a Quality in Israeli Art; 21 elite Israeli artists show work of last 25 years. The Museum's collection of classical, impressionist, post-impressionist and contemporary art. Museum Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 6-9. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion.** Closed for installation of exhibition.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Reuven Rubin, the portrait in his work in retrospective; Material – a Medium of Expression; Pop Art – its influence, its consequences. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shikmona finds. **Music and Ethnology** – Jewish costumes. 20 porcelain pieces from the Fela and Natan Celnik collection, U.S.A. Open: Sun.-Thur. and Sat. 10-1; Tue. and Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket includes admission to National Maritime and Prehistory Museums.**

Miscellaneous

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.

Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir 69 Ahad Ha'am, 613862. Kupat Holim Leumit, 4 Heftman, 257221.

Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetzky, 91123.

Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, ENT), Hadassah Mount Scopus (internal), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (orthopedics, surgery), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, gynecology, internal, surgery, pediatrics).

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

"Eran" – Mental Health First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 88781.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fridays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Tel Aviv: Dental Association clinic 49 Rehov Bar-Kochba, Friday: 6 p.m. to midnight; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-284649.

Dental Clinic, 25 Rehov Ahimeir, Ramat Aviv Gimmel, Shabbat and holidays: 6 p.m. –10 p.m. Weekday evenings: 4.30 – 10, Tel. 03-425832.

POLICE

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TEL AVIV

NORTH TEL AVIV apartment rentals. Contact specialists. "Inter-Israel" Tel. 03-294141.

SITUATIONS VACANT

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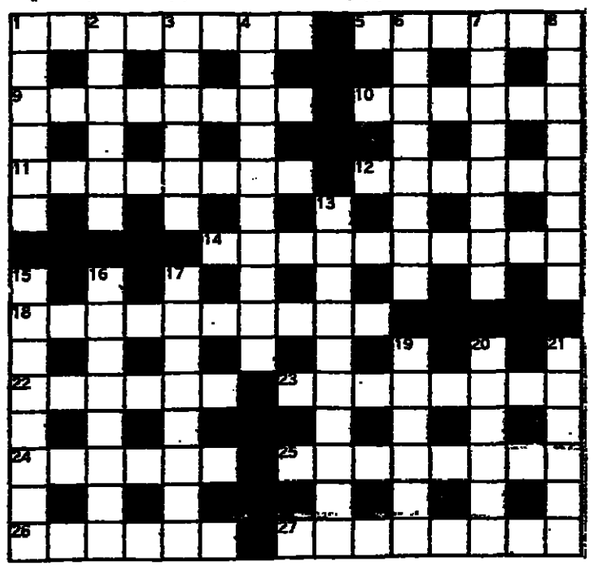
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 But it is not provided for dippers only! (8)
5 In Portuguese money, does change include copper? (6)
9 Showing signs of possession of coin made badly (8)
10 Tennis venue without Don can be a boring thing (6)
11 Muse of poetry is heard in the fairground (8)
12 Set about tin — find cutting-line (5)
14 Wake up at the back? (10)
18 Flat, for instance, found by chance (10)
22 He assembles machines in better condition (6)
23 Hire-tent collapses — that is unlucky (8)
24 Is in downpour, but this fruit stays dry (6)
25 Bookies' organisation near Brighton acting uncertainly (8)
26 Weapon backfires — injuction to Annie to get gold (6)
27 Submarine is where cedilla is placed, we hear (8)

DOWN

1 Decorate place to retire English half-back (6)
2 Rabbit on country walk (6)
3 Clydeside Moll! (6)
4 Stretchable frame for jumpers (10)
6 Murder-weapon in opening of tragedy by T S Eliot, perhaps (8)
7 Like fresh eggs at top of the table? (8)
8 Late work? Remove it, orderly! (8)
13 Much publicity over county at the time of spacecraft's return (10)
15 As a rodenticide, it provides endless conflict at home (8)
16 An article on science that is severely critical (8)
17 Sticking-plaster? (8)
19 Easy to perform on the Beaufort scale? (6)
20 Negligent sapper has narrow escape (6)
21 What upsets gamine is a mystery (6)



TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Fasch: Concerto for Trumpet, 2 Oboes & Strings; Bach: Flute Sonata No.3
7.30 Verdi: Quartet for String Orchestra; Boccherini: Cello Concerto (Gendron, Lamoureux/Casals); Respighi: Brazilian Impressions, Suite (Philharmonia/Simon); Milhaud: Sonata for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet & Piano (Nicolet, Holliger, Brunner, Meysenberg); Saint-Saens: Symphony No.3
9.30 Barber: Symphony No.1 (Eastman, Rochester/Hanson); Britten: Violin Concerto (Ida Haendel, Bournamouth/Berglund); Chabrier: Polish Feast; Chopin: Sonata No.2 (Pogorelitch); Grieg: Holberg Suite; Brahms: Sextet Op.36 (Cleveland, Zukerman/Greenhouse)
12.00 Fifth Rubinstein Master Competition
14.05 Bach: Suite No.3 (Uzi Wiesel); Schubert: Piano Sonata in G (Claude Frank)
15.05 Musica Viva – Music from the Rostrom of International Composers (Unesco)
16.00 Tchaikovsky: "Aurora's Wedding" (Stokowski); Berlioz: "Romeo & Juliet" (Maazel)
18.28 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, with prize-winners of previous Rubinstein Contests – Beethoven: Piano Concerto No.5 (G.Allan/M.Rodan); Chopin: Ballade No.4; Alkan: Feasts of Aesop; Rachmanov: Paganini Rhapsody (G. Kahane); Bach: Serabande
20.05 L.Mozart: Trumpet Concerto; W.A.Mozart: Aria Concertante, K.255 (Berganza)
20.30 Radio Finland Symphony Orchestra, Maarti Talvela conducting Mussorgsky: Songs and Dances of Death; Verdi: Monologue from "Don Carlos"; Saalinen: Song from opera; Ballade from opera (Olaf Soederblum); Radio Finland Symphony Orchestra, Yuka Pekka Sarastea conducting – Saalinen: Suite from TV film "Iron Age"; Bach: Violin Concerto; Stravinsky: "Petrouchka," Suite
22.30 From the Source: instruments of the Beduin in the North of Israel

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Eastern Choirs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Religious programme
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Reflections on Portion of the Week
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Night Connection

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Safe Journey
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Matter of Interest
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Free Period – education magazine
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22.05 Jazz Corner
23.05 Treasure Hunt

Army

6.05 University on the Air
6.30 Open your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisreli
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
16.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Interviews with soldiers
19.05 What's Doing – with Erez Tal
20.05 Blues de luxe
21.00 Mabat – TV Newsreel
21.30 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yosv Kutner
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 School broadcasts **14.00** Rega and Dodi **14.30** The North American coastline **14.45** Follow Me **15.00** Making Magic **15.25** No Secrets **15.45** 100 Famous Paintings **15.50** Film based on a story by Ernest Hemingway **16.30** Series on the Talmud **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland. Part 9 of a 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll
18.00 Problems of High School Children
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 Fame: Tomorrow's Children
20.50 Beauty Spot – tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 No Place like Home. British comedy series starring William Gaunt and Patricia Garwood
22.10 This is the Time
22.50 Dempsey and Makepeace. Part 3 of a 10-part suspense series
23.40 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial)
16.30 Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Carol Burnett and friends **20.10** Heart of the High Country **21.00** News in English **21.20** Dallas
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A north):
13.00 Woody Woodpecker **13.30** Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Spiderman **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Happy Days **18.30** Laverne & Shirley **19.00** News **20.00** Magnum P.I. **21.00** Another Life **21.30** NBA **23.30** 700 Club

Cinema

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: Heavenly Bodies; **Edison:** Delta Force 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Hebira:** No Milk Today; **Kfir:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9; **Mitchell:** La Histoire Officiale 7, 9:15; **Orgil:** Journey of Natty Gann 4:30, 7, 9; **Orna:** Wild Cats 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Clockwork Orange 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; **Semadar:** Choose Me 7, 9:15; **Binyanei Ha'uma:** The Mean Season 7, 9; **Beit Agron:** The Sound of Music 3:30; Lady Chatterly's Lover 6:30; Top Secret 8:15; Rocky Horror Picture Show 10; Victor Victoria, midnight; **Cinematheque:** Close Encounters of the Third Kind 7; Cloak and Dagger 7; The Merchant of Venice 9; Blood of the Condor 9:30; **Israel Museum:** Eagles Wings 11 a.m., 3:30

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Silverado 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Ben-Yehuda:** No Milk Today; **Chen 1:** A Chorus Line 5, 7:20, 9:45; **Chen 2:** The Journey of Natty Gann 5, 7:25, 9:40; **Chen 3:** Year of the Dragon 9:40, Lady and the Tramp 5, 7:15; **Chen 4:** Marie 11:30, 1:30, 5, 7:20, 9:40; **Chen 5:** Stitches 10:30, 1:30, 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Cinema One:** To Live and Die in L.A. **Cinema Two:** Back to the Future; **Dekal:** Oh! Calcutta! (9, see P. B of magazine); **Drive-in:** Prizzi's Honor 9:30, Ninja Festival 7:15; **Esther:** Spies Like Me; **Gat:** Twice in a Lifetime; **Gordon:** The Official Story; **Hod:** Heavenly Bodies 4:40, 7:15, 9:30; **Lev I:** Wild Cats 1:45, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Lev II:** Target 1:30, 4:50, 7:15, 9:30; **Limor Hamehudash:** Prizzi's Honor 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Maxim:** Witness 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Mograbi:** Miami Super Cop; **Orly:** Pyramid of Fear; **Paris:** Spinal Tap 12, 2, 4, 7:30, 9:30; **Peer:** Sweet Dreams; **Shahaf:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** Zaril; **Temax:** Water 7:15, 9:30; **Tchelet:** Jagged Edge; **Tel Aviv:** Delta Force 4:30, 7, 9; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Smile of the Land 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Zafon:** Eleni 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** King of Comedy 7; La Chamber Verte 9:30

HAIFA 4:30, 7, 9:15
Amphitheatre: The Pack; **Armon:** Stitches 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Atzmon:** No Milk Today; **Chen:** Zapped; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** When Father Was Away on Business 4, 6:30, 9; **Orah:** Out of Africa 6, 9; **Orly:** White Nights 6:30, 9; **Peer:** Wild Cats 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Ron:** Delta Force 4, 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** The Official Story 7, 9; **Rav-Gat 1:** A Chorus Line; **Rav-Gat 2:** Twice in a Lifetime; **Centre Culturel Français:** L'homme qui aimait les Femmes 9:30

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Spies Like Us 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Lily:** Purple Rose of Cairo 7:15, 9:30; Romancing the Stone 4:30; **Oasis:** A Chorus Line 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Ordan:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** Coolangatta Gold 7:30, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** Twice in a Lifetime 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Rav-Gan 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 5, 7:20, 9:40; **Rav-Gan 3:** Year of the Dragon 4:15, 6:50, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 4:** Jagged Edge 7:20, 9:45

HERZLIYA
David: No Milk Today 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Out of Africa 6, 9; **New Thirfest:** Delta Force 4:30, 7:15, 9:30

HOLON
Migdal: Spies Like Us 7:15, 9:30; **Savoy:** Delta Force 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Jagged Edge 7:45, 9:30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Delta Force 4:30, 7, 9:30

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Out of Africa 6, 9

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Witness 9:30; The Goonies 7

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Delta Force 4:30, 7, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Prizzi's Honor 4:30, 7, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Back to the Future 4:30, 7:15, 9:30

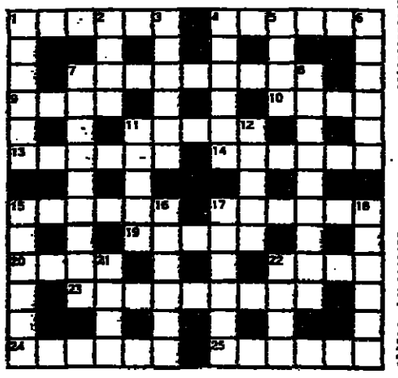
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Discerns by smell
4 Not beyond
7 Eighty
9 Mountain lake
10 Horizontal
11 Linger uncertainly
12 Calculate
14 E.g., ballerina
15 Case for arrows
17 Not tough
19 Surveying instrument
20 Cuckoo-pint
22 Adult male deer
23 Mus. instrument
24 Wilderness
25 Cosy

DOWN

1 Wooer
2 Gas
3 Religious discourse
4 Sinful
5 Sod
6 Delicious drink
7 Unruly, peevish
8 Throw light upon
11 Inn
12 Entangle
15 Trembled
16 Sound of explosion
17 Tie for grazing animal
18 Meat stew
21 Labyrinth
22 Rebuff



Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Dear, 3 Stalking, 9 Often, 10 Rampage, 11 Ell, 12 Sensation, 14 Action, 16 Copied, 18 Creatures, 20 Gag, 22 Sobbing, 23 Olive, 25 Sixpence, 26 Blot. **DOWN:** 1 Drone, 2 Apt, 4 Throng, 5 Lumbago, 6 Imagining, 7 Gleaned, 8 Onus, 12 Letter-box, 14 Accuses, 15 Outside, 17 Tragic, 19 Spot, 21 Greet, 24 Ill.

هذا من الاصل

صكرا من الاصل

MARKET PLACE

By MACABEE DEAN

Star Wars and Israel industry

Israeli high-tech industrialists should keep their feet planted solidly on the ground and not become starry-eyed because of their possible participation in the American Star Wars Programme, the popular name for the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). This is stated by Joyce Starr, director of the Near East Programme at Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The SDI aims at developing highly sophisticated means of destroying incoming intercontinental nuclear missiles.

"Israelis fighting for orders as subcontractors must not only prove outstanding technological excellence, but also display aggressiveness in getting orders." For they will be competing against leading high-tech companies both in the U.S. and in England, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada. "All are hungering for a share of the SDI budget."

This budget should range between $30 and $50 billion; some $5b. has already been allocated.

"Israelis might not get one cent of these funds; but there is no reason why they should not get initial subcontracting orders for $50 million or perhaps $100m. Later, "not the sky, but outer space, could be the limit."

Ms. Starr's position at the Centre has made her a frequent visitor to the Near East. She has met its outstanding government, military and industrial leaders. She was instrumental in bringing here the present group of 24 senior corporate officials. They represent such American high-tech giants as Boeing, Northrop, General Electric, and Grumman.

"And they are first and foremost engineers with an excellent knowledge of their fields, although most are now in the management and business side of their companies. Probably none will place orders during the current trip, but they will get a good idea of Israeli capabilities."

The visitors will tour such plants as Israel Aircraft Industries, Tadiran, Rafael, Elbit, El-Op, the Military Industries, Elisra, Fibronics and the Sorek Nuclear Research Centre," and "probably another half a dozen smaller companies."

Ms. Starr admits there are many problematic aspects to Israel's participation. Israel cannot adopt a neutral stance in the world. It takes all sides to agree to neutrality, and so far only Egypt has shown any inclination to work for peace.

Thus, Israel's adherence to the SDI will increase its own defence potential as well as its value to America as a strategic defence partner.

This thinking underlines Israel's moves so far: sending a scientific mission some months ago to the U.S.; the approval already shown by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin (both will host the visitors), as well as the favourable cabinet decision in January 1986.

There are other reasons. The SDI programme will expand present new high-tech areas and knowledge. Any country not participating, will "have a ten year high-tech deficit – at least." And Israel is highly dependent on exporting R&D concerning sophisticated products.

Moreover, SDI funds may replace dwindling government allocations. It will also help keep Israeli scientific brains at home. Without work at home, with highly-paid tempting scientific challenges abroad, many scientists will face a hard choice.

There should be huge R&D spin-off advantages, both in the civilian and military areas. For example, the Syrians have Soviet ground-to-ground SS-21 missiles with a range of 120 kilometres. Why shouldn't the lessons learned from other SDI projects be modified to knock it out in the air before it touches down?

And once Israelis begin working as subcontractors, they will have a foot in American plants, and will probably be able to do subcontracting in other areas. "It is much easier to sell to the American military establishment through an American company, than to try to go it alone."

And still another reason: the U.S. administration would prefer that Israel make a living working for the American defence effort, rather than seeing Israel depend on American economic aid.

NOBEL. – The Nobel Foundation announced yesterday in Stockholm that cash stipends for the 1986 prizes will be 2 million kronor, about $265,000 at current exchange.

Dollar ends week lower as DM gains 3.7%

TEL AVIV. – The dollar ended the week lower, the DM gained 3.7% against the dollar, the French franc gained 3.4%, sterling gained 1.9% and the yen gained 1.1%. The major factors influencing most of the week's trading were the anticipation of a U.S. discount rate cut, which failed to materialize, and speculation as to the outcome of the G-5 meeting in Washington.

The fall of 1.1% in the Producer Price Index and a 0.8% fall in retail sales suggest that a discount rate cut may be forthcoming. Discussions at the G-5 meeting on currency levels centred on the yen, rather than the dollar. Japan has come under pressure to further appreciate the yen in order to curb the country's huge balance of payment surplus.

Sterling moved up against the dollar, underpinned by firmer oil prices and the UK's interest rate advantage.

Forecast of moves: conflicting interests among the main participants of the G-5 agreement is likely to cause wide trading ranges. The Japanese objection to a further yen strengthening at the moment excludes any significant weakening of the dollar, because the market will be overshadowed by the fear of intervention by the Bank of Japan in favour of the dollar. In the absence of any clear trend standing on the sidelines is still recommended.

(Dr. Boaz Barack Advisory Service)

Germans to help reform postal services here

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI

BONN. – Israel has invited three German experts to advise on a wide-ranging reform of the country's postal service, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said last week. Rubinstein, now on a visit to Germany, told Israeli reporters that the experts are to deal with the electronic sorting of mail and turning the postal bank into a full-fledged banking service.

According to the plans, a postal clerk dealing with the public will be able to perform 110 mailing and banking functions with the help of a single computer terminal.

Rubinstein is also holding talks in Germany to foster Israeli export of telecommunicatins equipment.

Airport cabbies in politeness campaign

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – From this morning people hailing a cab outside the Ben-Gurion airport arrival hall have a good chance of riding in cleaner cars driven by polite drivers.

The campaign to improve the taxi service at the international airport starting today is likely to be successful. Involved in the campaign is the Israel Taxi Owners Association, Ben-Gurion Airport, the Airport Authority, the Tourism and Transport Ministries.

The drive will continue till May 31, with the participation of the 600 cabbies of the Hadar Lod and Nesher companies, who work regularly at the airport.

The cabbies will be judged both by the public and by teams of inspectors of the Tourism Ministry. A person entering a cab will be asked to fill in questions on a postcard grading the taxi and its driver. Politeness, honesty and willingness to help are important points on the questionnaire. Tourism Ministry inspectors will check these and other matters too.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

Israel Money Markets April 13, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	13.4	8–13.75%	8–13.75%	9–14.5%
HAPOALIM	13.3	10–12%	11–12%	12–12.5%
DISCOUNT	9.4	7–13%	7–13%	9–14%
MIZRAHI	6.4	6–13%	6–14%	6–16%
FIRST INT'L	12.3	6–13%	7–13%	6–15%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of April 13)

	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD	6.250	6.250	6.250
STG	9.250	8.675	8.625
DMK	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR	3.375	3.250	3.250
YEN	3.125	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY		CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Purchase	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Sale	BANKNOTES Purchase	BANKNOTES Sale	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	1.4733	1.4917	1.45	1.52	1.4811
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	2.1775	2.2047	2.14	2.24	2.1891
GERMANY	MARK	1	0.6399	0.6479	0.63	0.66	0.6447
FRANCE	FRANC	1	0.2013	0.2038	0.20	0.21	0.2025
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	0.5688	0.5759	0.56	0.59	0.5724
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	0.7654	0.7749	0.75	0.79	0.7705
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	0.2021	0.2046	0.20	0.21	0.2029
NORWAY	KRONE	1	0.2042	0.2067	0.20	0.21	0.2051
DENMARK	KRONE	1	0.1744	0.1765	0.17	0.18	0.1751
FINLAND	MARK	1	0.2847	0.2883	0.28	0.29	0.2861
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	1.0645	1.0778	1.05	1.10	1.0701
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	1.0534	1.0666	1.00	1.10	1.0595
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	0.7241	0.7332	0.51	0.56	0.7280
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	0.3139	0.3179	0.31	0.32	0.3176
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	0.9134	0.9248	0.90	0.94	0.9181
ITALY	LIRE	1000	0.9354	0.9471	0.92	0.97	0.9410
JAPAN	YEN	100	0.8277	0.8380	0.82	0.85	0.8224
JORDAN	DINAR	1	—	—	4.06	4.31	4.1175
EGYPT	POUND	1	—	—	0.79	0.84	0.8220

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	n.a.	
Non-Bank Index	n.a.	
Arrangement	n.a.	
Insurance	n.a.	
Commerce, Services	n.a.	
Real Estate	n.a.	
Industrials	n.a.	
Textiles	n.a.	
Metals	n.a.	
Electronics	n.a.	
Chemicals	n.a.	
Industrial Invst.	n.a.	
Investment Cos.	n.a.	
General Bond Index	103.83	+0.19%
Index-linked Bonds	103.88	+0.20%
Fully-linked	105.75	+0.06%
Partially-linked	102.64	+0.31%
Dollar-linked Bonds	100.63	+0.13%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	102.74	+0.15%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	103.23	+0.29%
Long-term 5+ yrs	103.93	+0.00%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS	7,717,900
Arrangement	NIS	2,051,200
Non-bank	NIS	5,666,700
Bonds – total	NIS	5,396,600
Index-linked	NIS	3,119,800
Dollar-linked	NIS	2,276,800
Treasury Bills	NIS	327,700

Share Movements:

Advances	284	(47)
of which 5%+	126	(9)
"buyers only"	34	(1)
Declines	25	(189)
of which 5%–	3	(41)
"sellers only"	1	(13)
Unchanged	78	(143)
Trading Halt	52	(60)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	
3% fully-linked	Falls to 1.%
4.25% fully-linked	Falls to 1%
80% linked	Falls to 0.5%
90% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Rises to 1%
Dollar-linked	
Admon	Slight rises
Rimon	Mixed to 1%
Gilboa	Rises to 1.%
For. Curr. denominated	Mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills (monthly yield)	1.38% to 1.59%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	11.63%
Union 0.1	11.14%
Discount A	10.79%
Mizrahi r.	11.51%
Hapoalim r.	11.78%
General A	10.75%
Leumi stock	11.42%
Fin. Trade 1	10.14%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1200	3925	+4.8
General non-arr.	31150	29	+3.3
First In't	3352	4453	+6.0
FIBI	3400	3699	+5.1
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB r	81000	222	–1.1
Union 0.1	60950	102	–0.2
Discount	105400	34	–0.1
Mizrahi	33430	1149	–0.2
Hapoalim r	54850	1036	–
General A	143500	25	+2.1
Leumi 0.1	35130	1913	–
Fin. Trade	48000	10	+1.0
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	3600	965	–
Dev. Mort.	972	294	+5.4
Mishkan r	2013	158	+4.0
Tefahot r	11000	30	–1.3
Merav r	3508	878	+10.0
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	36200	1	+2.0
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	8744	427	+9.4
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	4480	315	+7.1
Hassneh r	480	18731	+6.0
Phoenix 0.1	1416	639	+10.0
Hamishmar	6250	39	+4.2
Menorah 1	6598	b.o.1	+5.0
Sahar r	4085	270	+10.0
Zion Hold. 1	17270	15	+10.0
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4440	64	+4.7
Supersol 2	4120	886	+3.0
Delek r	4900	2906	+6.1
Lighterage	8400	b.o.1	+5.0
Cold Storage	no trading		
Dan Hotels	3780	76	–1.0
Yarden Hotel	3183	250	+6.0
Hilon 1	11900	13	+0.0
Team 1	1800	449	+9.8
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	4540	3505	+3.4
Eilon	419	5902	+5.0
Africa Isr. 0.1	35440	55	+0.3
Dankner	3650	21	+7.4
Prop. & Bldg.	2570	2199	+2.4
Bayside 0.1	3980	119	+5.3
ILDC r	41850	172	+1.0
Rassco r	4725	465	+5.0
Mehadrin	5810	211	+5.4
Hadarim	1091	4005	+0.1
Industrials			
Dubek b	3190	761	+1.9
Pri-Ze 1	2390	864	+4.4
Sunfrost	6100	98	+4.5
Elite	13000	46	+4.8
Adgar	715	1853	+10.0
Argaman r	10043	568	+10.0
Delta G 1	4240	318	+2.9
Maquette 1	18312	100	+2.2
Eagle 1	8900	64	–
Polgat 0.1	8260	411	+2.0
Schoellerine	13790	50	–
Rogosin	2750	442	+1.9
Urdan 0.1 r	8484	56	+1.0
Is. Can Co. 1	972	3258	+0.4
Zion Cables	2200	961	+7.3
Pecker Steel	5700	350	+8.6
Elbit 3 r	395000	20	+1.8
Elron	379000	8.0	–
Arit	31395	b.o.1	+5.0
Ciel Electronics	2635	1496	–
Spectronix 1	1787	411	+3.0
T.A.T. 1	3296	407	+4.8
Ackerstein 1	1518	292	+10.0
Agan 5	17600	45	–
Alliance	1246	–	+5.0
Dexter	3300	10	+5.4
Fertilisers	11800	36	+1.3
Haifa Chem.	848	2681	+3.2
Teva r	54000	178	+4.9
Dead Sea r	14140	1712	+2.2
Petrochem.	449	13681	+5.9
Neca Chem.	3360	355	+9.8
Fritarom	14470	481	+8.2
Hadera Paper	169000	30	+0.9
Central Trade	6040	518	+4.1
Koor p	5000000	0	+1.1
Clal Inds.	1328	6361	–
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3560	3089	–
Ellern	2501	581	+0.0
Afik 1	no trading		
Gahelet	1310	150	–
Israel Corp. 1	6605	358	+9.0
Wolfson 1 r	110000	11	–4.3
Hapoalim Inv.	4100	760	+0.3
Leumi Invest.	3805	541	+0.4
Discount Invest.	2091	4652	+0.0
Mizrahi Invest.	no trading		
Clal 10	2200	2332	–
Landeco 0.1	8302	19	+5.1
Pama 0.1	no trading		
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	12000	786	+5.3
J.O.E.L.	1360	1743	+4.6

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only b.o. buyers only b bearer r registered

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European Financial Markets

Precious Metals

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	340.25	P.M. FIX	341.95
	PARIS	NOON FIX	340.19	ZURICH P.M.	340.05
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	541.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	428.25		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	109.25		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates

	SPOT	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.2995/10	91/86	131/126	265/255
POUND STERLING	1.4810/20	90/88	124/121	210/205
SWISS FRANC	1.9165/85	91/86	132/125	265/255
JAPANESE YEN	178.00/15	58/56	89/86	183/179
FRENCH FRANC	7.3150/00	70/100	100/150	220/280
ITALIAN LIRA	1575.25/25	1350/1500	1925/2100	3875/4075
DUTCH GULDEN	2.5870/90	71/68	102/98	203/195
BELGIAN FRANC	46.740/790	13/16	16/20	22/27
DANISH KRONE	8.4750/00	50/100	100/150	125/225
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4940/50	36/31	48/43	80/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	0.9325/29	16/12	20/14	22/14
FINNISH MARK	5.1910/30	370/410	530/580	1100/1200
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.7148/55	122/118	173/168	317/311
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.2175/25	790/810	1185/1205	2400/2440

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

New York Financial Markets

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices

IND	1,790.18	– 4.12
TRANS	786.06	–1.35
UTILS	188.19	–0.98
NYSE COMP	136.22	–0.21
NASD COMP	378.91	+1.74
S–P INDEX	224.58	–0.69
S–P COMPOSITE	235.88	+2.70
AMEX INDEX	270.16	+1.10

NYSE Highest Volume

NAVISTAR	10⅞	+⅜
HIR-WAL	27⅞	+1⅝
TEXACO	32½	+1⅝
IBM	149¼	–½
ATT	22¼	UNCH
WALT DIS	40⅝	–⅛
GERBER	51¾	+3⅝
SPERRY CP	56⅝	+1⅞
JHSN+JHNS	62	+⅝
REYN IND	46	–¼

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. (11 APR) 139,938,225	STOCKS UP	785	DOWN 827
NASDAQ	VOL. (11 APR) 128,531,900	STOCKS UP	1,174	DOWN 796

Comment

WALL STREET STOCKS LOWER IN AFTERNOON – Stocks moved lower in the afternoon in lackluster trading. Market support from hopes of a discount rate cut was undermined by the possibility of military action in the Middle East. IBM, after its earnings disclosure, rose ⅝ to 150⅝.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down a fraction of a point at 1793, while declines led advances by a thin margin.

ISRAELI STOCKS Traded in New York:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2
Am Isr Pap	11	11	11	11	41
Ampal	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½	478
Elscint	2¾	4⅛	2⅞	2¾	98
Etz Lavud	12⅛	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	7
Laser Inds	14⅛	14¼	14¾	14¾	52

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	–	21	23	Interpharm	–	4½	5
Elbit	7½	7⅜	7¾	Optrotech	8⅛	8	8¼
ECI Tel.	6	6	6¼	Rada	–	9⅛	10⅛
Elron	7½	7½	7⅞	Scitex	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Fibronics	11½	11⅛11¾		Taro-vit	–	3¾	4⅛
IDB Bank	–	49	53	Tevapharm	–	3⅞	4
IIS	4⅝	4½4¾		SPI	6⅝	6⅝	7

U.S. Money Rates

Prime 9.00%; Broker 8.00%; NY Euros 3 months 6 15/16 @ 13/16%; Fed Funds late 6 11/16%

New York Foreign Exchange

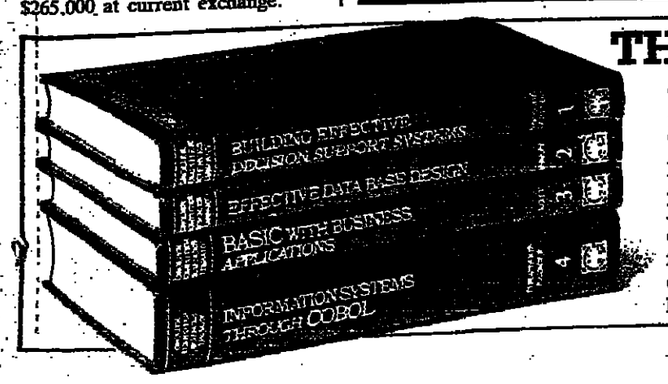
	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
YESTERDAY'S CLOSING	2.2960/75	1.9140/60	1.4790/00	177.70/80	1.3860/65
OPENING	2.2970/85	1.9180/00	1.4790/00	177.70/80	1.3912/17
LATEST	2.3100/10	1.9285/10	1.4800/15	178.30/45	1.3894/99

Comment

DOLLAR LITTLE CHANGED IN NEW YORK. – The dollar was little changed in dull afternoon trading Friday as dealers squared off positions ahead of the weekend. Doubts about a U.S. discount rate cut over the weekend and heightened U.S.-Libyan tensions continued to underpin the dollar but its longer-term fundamentals remain fairly bearish.

Overseas financial data – from Reuters exclusively to *The Jerusalem Post.*

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Prolonged agony

LAST NIGHT still another attempt was scheduled to be made in the effort to heal the rift in the national unity government. It *was not utterly impossible* that it should turn out successful, although the omens were not especially good. But in the circumstances even success was not likely to last, and the only way out for the country seemed to be prompt new elections.

How grave the situation had become was suggested by the *fact that the political crisis triggered by* Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Prime Minister Peres 10 days ago seemed more or less settled Thursday night.

Mr. Moda'i and Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir were to swap the finance and foreign affairs portfolios until October: Mr. Moda'i was to be removed from the Treasury because Premier Shimon Peres could not suffer a finance minister who would publicly excoriate the government's – and supposedly his own, and certainly the premier's – economic policies, while the damage that he might cause by his instability as foreign minister need not be fatal at a time when fresh diplomatic initiatives were not looming.

What was left unsettled was the Treasury's future custody. Mr. Peres was apparently not unwilling to take that post instead of the Foreign Ministry, after the rotation, although he did not insist upon it. What he would not stand for was Mr. Moda'i's return to the Treasury after a six month hiatus, at the behest of *Premier Shamir*.

The potentially vexing issue of the post-rotation appointments was, however, conveniently swept under the carpet – until David Levy came back from a trip abroad to tear the agreement reached by Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres to shreds. With a rather lesser stake in the rotation than the vice premier, the housing minister denounced the accord as a raw deal cooked up by Mr. Shamir and his own recent ally, Ariel Sharon, to discomfit him.

Mr. Levy, who had dropped the Treasury like a hot potato when it was offered to him after the fall of Yoram Aridor, was prepared to take it himself, now that economic recovery was, without the benefit of any excessive effort on his part, within reach. His fellow Likud ministers did not treat that idea too seriously. Their own latest nomination for finance minister yesterday was Ariel Sharon.

If proof were needed that there is an unbridgeable gulf separating the two halves of the national unity government, it was this proposal, evidently made in real earnest. The hero of Lebanon to be handed the entire economy as a feudal fief, a magnified Israel Chemical-like plaything for the boys: surely a more irritating and impossible suggestion could not have been made even in jest.

The one suitable reply was: elections now. The widespread *fear is that elections will shake up an economy* in dire need of stability, and result in an unconscionable waste of scarce funds. That fear is now unwarranted.

First, what the Moda'i crisis has demonstrated is that the present unnatural government is itself a source of instability. Secondly, if the law were suitably amended, elections could be held within four to six weeks of the dissolution of the Knesset, and campaign expenses kept down to a minimum.

Thirdly, with a transition government divided against itself and overseeing itself like a hawk, there could be hardly any bribing of the voters, certainly not on an Aridorian scale.

There remains the question whether the election returns would be radically different from those of 1984, which produced the present parliamentary deadlock. And if not, then why go to the polls?

But if the two parties are unable to put an end to the present agony, then, like it or not, they will have to consult the electorate.

POPE HAILS JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

As expected, the pope made no reference to Israel, but Vatican observers felt that the synagogue visit was a "definite and unprecedented step forward" in the ongoing dialogue which began with Vatican II. And if the pope did not mention Israel, he heard it invoked often by Rabbi Toaff and Prof. Giacomo Saban, the president of the Rome Jewish community.

Saban reviewed the history of the Jews of Rome, which began before the Christian era. He noted that after the Jews had come under the temporal power of the pope, they had developed their own "Roman rite" of worship, and the medieval Hebrew poetry of Emmanuel of Rome.

But he also recalled such episodes as the ceremonial burning of the Talmud, the creation of the Rome ghetto by the papacy in 1555, and the infamous Mortara case, in which a Jewish child was taken from his parents to be brought up as a Catholic in the 19th century.

But Saban also recalled the aid given to the Jews by the papacy during World War II.

And, like the others, Saban recalled the role of John XXIII in making the visit possible. He also spoke warmly and firmly about the State of Israel and its importance to the Jewish people.

This theme was taken up by Toaff, who in the spirit of equality which characterized the visit, spoke seated, in a chair exactly like that of the Pope. Toaff recalled the Jewish martyrs through the ages and then went on to speak of the "new age of faith and hope which we are entering."

The chief rabbi made a special reference to the struggle against terrorism, from which the Rome community in particular has suffered, during an attack on the synogogue itself.

Toaff was applauded when he spoke of Israel as the refuge of the Jewish people and as the "beginning of our redemption."

Three senior prelates who prepared the visit said earlier that politics would be kept out. "It isn't a tourist visit, but it is not a political visit either," said Msgr. Clemente Riva, auxiliary bishop of Rome in charge of contacts with the Jewish community in the Pope's diocese.

But he added that this did not mean that "other paths might not be opened following this initiative."

This was the only reply that the prelates would give to questions about establishing diplomatic relationships between the Vatican and Israel.

Following the public ceremony, John Paul and Toaff went to the synogogue offices for a private conversation and exchange of gifts. *Toaff gave the pope a silver Hanukka* candelabrum and the Pope presented a copy of a Tora in possession of the Vatican.

Among those presented to the *Pope in the synogogue offices* were Israeli Anbassador Moshe Rom, who said, "I hope that this visit will lead to a happy follow-up." "I hope so, too," the Pope answered.

Rom told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was pleased that the ceremony had been beautiful and dignified, with the two religions on equal footing. He was not disappointed that the Pope had not mentioned Israel; *indeed there had never been any* expectation that he would, Rom said.

On the other hand, Rom noted that the two Jewish speakers had both mentioned Israel in speeches which the Vatican had seen in advance and not rejected.

But whatever was said, the most moving part of the ceremony was perhaps the point at which the choir sang *Ani Ma'amin* (I believe in the coming of the Messiah), in the traditional melody associated with concentration camp inmates going to their deaths. The Pope sat thoughtfully, with his hand over his eyes. *Many of those present wept openly.*

Moscow's restraint seen in U.S.-Libyan crisis

ROBERT FREEDMAN

THE RESTRAINED Soviet response to the American attack last month on the Libyan SAM-5 base at Sidra should have come as no surprise. Despite selling Libya billions of dollars worth of military equipment, and championing Libya's cause in international forums, like the United Nations, Soviet leaders from Brezhnev to Gorbachev have been very careful to limit the Soviet Union's relationship to the often unpredictable Muammar Gaddafi.

Libya first turned to Moscow following the failure of the Egyptian-Libyan union and Egypt's rapprochement with Washington in 1974, and rapidly became one of Moscow's best hard-currency customers for military equipment. In 1981, during an earlier clash with the U.S over the Gulf of Sidra when two Libyan planes were shot down, Gaddafi organized a tripartite alliance of Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen, three of Moscow's closest Middle East allies.

Following additional pressure from the U.S. in 1982, Libya sought Soviet protection in the form of a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which the USSR, still smarting from Arab criticism for its failure to take action against Israel or the U.S. during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, agreed to "in principle" in March 1983. Perhaps emboldened by this show of Soviet support – limited as it may have been – Gaddafi sent his troops into Chad several months later, only to find himself confronting France, which sent troops to back the other faction in Chad's civil war. Moscow, which had shown no inclination to get involved militarily in Lebanon, certainly had no desire to back Libya up in Chad, and the Soviet media denied reports of Libyan troops in Chad – thus alleviating the need for the USSR to aid Libya militarily if their "non-existent troops became engaged in battle with the French. Interestingly enough, following the Libyan incursion into Chad, the Soviet leadership ended all public discussion of the Soviet-Libyan treaty, and the "agreement in principle" became a dead issue as Moscow sought to distance itself somewhat from Gaddafi.

So matters stood until Gaddafi's visit to Moscow in October 1985. While the Libyan leader appears to have sought a treaty with the USR during his visit, once again Moscow refused although the agreement to send SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles to Libya may have been concluded at this time, perhaps as a Soviet gesture to Libya in lieu of the treaty. There is, however, another explanation for Moscow's decision to send the SAM-5s. With rumours rife in the Middle East over a U.S.-Soviet "deal" on the Middle East at the November 1985 summit in Geneva, it is possible that by sending the SAM-5s after the summit, Gorbachev wanted to send a signal to the USSR's Arab allies that he had not sold them out. Whatever the reason, the dispatch of the anti-aircraft missiles to Libya seemed to make a mockery of the Soviet leader's statement at the conclusion of the summit that "Now, the world is a little safer."

NONETHELESS, DESPITE sending the missiles (and the Soviet advisers to man them), Moscow continued to keep Gaddafi at arm's length. During the U.S.-Libyan crisis of January 1986, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Lomeiko, in refusing to answer a press conference question on what the stand of the USSR would be if the U.S. attacked Libya, noted only that the Soviet actions are aimed at "preventing conflicts," not at "constructing scenarios for their escalation."

The same Lomeiko, at a Moscow press briefing on March 25 after the U.S. attack on Libya, noted only that the USSR had provided "moral and political support" to the Libyan people, and would take "all measures appropriate within the framework of existing treaties." The absence of any promised *military* support in Lomeiko's statement and the fact that the USSR and Libya still have no formal treaty pledging Moscow to come to Gaddafi's aid, demonstrates, however, that the USSR was not willing to back up Gaddafi with more than words.

What then of the future? While Moscow has been long trying to rally the Arabs into a pro-Soviet and anti-American alliance, it seems highly doubtful that they will be able to exploit the U.S.-Libyan clash to achieve such a goal. The Arab world, humbled by the sharp drop in oil prices, is badly split. In addition, the Gulf Arabs and Jordan are fearful of an Iranian breakthrough against Iraq, and depend on the U.S. as their protector of last resort against Khomeini. Also, Moscow has been conspicuously unsuccessful in its efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, a fact not lost on Arab leaders.

There is also the matter of Soviet credibility. While Moscow has denied any military presence in Libya – thus avoiding the need to take action if any "non-existent" Soviet advisers were killed at the SAM-5 site destroyed by the U.S. – *the fact of the* matter is that the USSR sent the SAM-5s to Libya, saw some of them destroyed by the U.S. and took no action to aid its Arab friend. This may well bring back memories in the Arab world of the Soviet failure to aid Syria and Lebanon during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

One remedy for this would be for Moscow to agree finally to the *Friendship and Cooperation Treaty* with Libya that Gaddafi has long been seeking – possibly in return for Soviet air and naval bases in Libya. Yet such a move would closely tie Moscow to the mercurial Libyan leader, thereby greatly increasing the risk of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation over Libya. Such a treaty might also jeopardize any chance of Soviet-American agreements in such areas as trade and nuclear arms limitation. It will be interesting indeed to see if Gorbachev is willing to risk such a move.

Dr. Freedman is Peggy Meyerhoff Pearlstone Professor of Political Science and Dean of Graduate Studies of the Baltimore Hebrew College. He is the author of Soviet Policy Toward the Middle East Since 1970, *now in its third edition, and editor of* Israel in the Begin Era *and* The Middle East Since Camp David.

CRISIS ENDS

(Continued from Page One)

ment has been saved, and that's what counts."

After the meeting ended, Shamir was overheard saying to Nissim: "This government is one big joke."

A couple of MKs queried by *The Post* last night said that the latest crisis would not be the last, either before or after the mid-October rotation.

Peres's letter to Shamir, which was given the force of a cabinet decision by acclamation, spelled out that Nissim and Moda'i would keep their new portfolios for the full life of the coalition.

The shadow of the Tehiya no-confidence motion, scheduled to be debated at a special Knesset session on Wednesday, had loomed large over the confrontation between the Alignment and Likud last night, as the fateful cabinet session was twice postponed to permit more feverish consultations.

Labour ministers said Prime Minister Peres wanted the coalition crisis resolved by midnight, or early this morning at the latest, to ensure that Moda'i was out of office for the Knesset vote on the Tehiya motion. According to the law, 48 hours must elapse before a dismissal or a resignation takes effect.

Had the Likud, seeking revenge against Peres, decided to help Tehiya to win a majority for its no-confidence motion (or even to table one of its own) while Moda'i was still a member of the cabinet, the no-confidence victory would have transformed the national unity government into a transitional government, whose ministers must all remain in their positions till a new government is formed.

Throughout yesterday, the Likud refused to bow to Peres's ultimatum.

The Likud tried in vain to signal to Peres that Moda'i should not be kicked when he was already down. By upholding Moda'i's long-term claim to the Treasury, even while agreeing to his removal for six months, the Likud was defending its own prestige in a war of nerves it felt it could not afford to lose.

The Likud found itself squeezed into a corner by the Alignment and felt it had no choice but to fight back. To do so, it adopted a tactic of proposing for the finance portfolio a candidate such as Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, whom the Likud knew the Alignment would reject out of hand.

By refusing one Likud candidate after another, the theory went, the Alignment would eventually take a more positive view of other candidacies, the Likud calculated.

The milestones in the unfolding of the crisis throughout the day were:

□ The Likud ministers meet in the morning, prior to the Likud Knesset faction meeting. Despite mutual recriminations inside, the Likud ministers vote after eight hours of tense debate to resign should Moda'i be dismissed.

□ The nine Alignment ministers (*sarenu*), meeting twice yesterday, do not insist on obtaining the finance portfolio after the rotation but insist that Moda'i not get it back.

□ Peres and Shamir consult briefly in mid-afternoon, and Shamir asks that the fate of the finance portfolio after he becomes prime minister not be specified for the time being. Peres turns Shamir's request down.

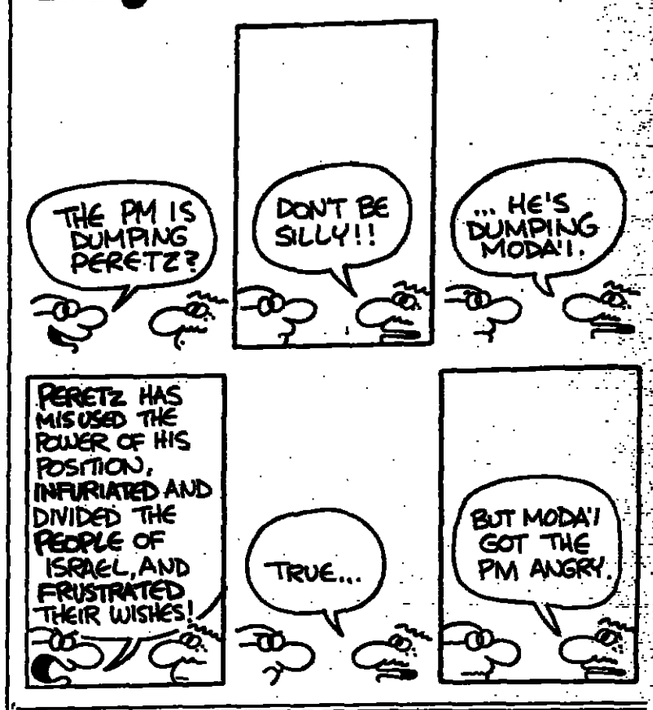
□ After Shamir reports this to his colleagues, Tourism Minister Avraham Shatir comes out to tell reporters: "This is the end of the road for the national unity government."

□ The Likud ministers suggest that Sharon and Moda'i switch portfolios for the full term of the present government. At first Sharon agrees, but very diffidently. Later he rejects the idea.

□ Once Sharon tells his colleagues that he does not want the finance portfolio, and Shamir for the second time turns it down, the Likud ministers meet and propose that it go to *Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, and* that the justice portfolio go to Moda'i.

□ Shamir takes the proposed portfolio reassignment to Peres, who secures his colleagues' agreement in a matter of minutes.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

FIGHT BIGOTRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Sandra Zias's letter of April 4 ("Secular Judaism") prompts me to ask whether this is a private quarrel or whether an academic visitor to *your city may join in. She notes that* "orthodox intolerance and coercion are sending some secular Jews away from Judaism completely, in conscious and unconscious protest." I take her point and would cite this week's personal experience.

While showing a non-Jewish female visitor around Jerusalem in blazing sunshine last week, we were both deeply moved – and showed the greatest respect and reverence by our demeanour and clothing – at the Western Wall. By afternoon, "the forces of darkness" (referred to by Yosef Goell in his original March 19 article) had descended: a severe electrical storm swept the city with hailstones big as felafel balls, robbing many parts of Jerusalem of power supplies and adding enormously to our enjoyment of candlelight shopping along the Cardo. "Daylight saving" indeed! We offered a silent prayer of thanksgiving for this beneficent gift of rain to an otherwise parched land and made our way, utterly drenched, to the Dung Gate bus stop.

The intelligent and compassionate Egged driver, noting our plight, kindly adjusted the electric fan-heater, allowing my companion to blow warm air through the hem of her very wet skirt. We admired his resourcefulness and consideration for the suffering strangers in his midst. Not so the elderly Jewish lady who entered the bus and officiously denounced my companion for showing a lack of respect for the *Kotel* and its Orthodox visitors. Would we, she inquired, adding insult to injury, show the same lack of respect at the Vatican? I vainly pointed out that we were standing in a public transport vehicle, not at the Wall. But she would have none of it – and proceeded to loudly berate us for a further 20 minutes until I finally informed her, as politely as circumstances permitted, that she was probably the most boring, intolerant, bigoted woman we had met in Israel, causing me as a fellow-Jew to feel nothing but pity for her ignorant and offensive attitude.

However, I can happily assure Sandra Zias and the Israel Association for Secular Humanistic Judaism that this incident will not serve to send this particular secular Jew away from Judaism, or from Jerusalem. It simply encourages me to express this conscious protest and to fight still harder for my right to preserve both my Jewish identity and my secular differences.

SANDER MEREDEEN
Rehovot (Glasgow).

RULES OF THE GAME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I thought this unusual story might interest you.

I sent a butler to New York to a family. The butler was only there for about two hours and then the family went on a two-week vacation, just giving him some instructions and telling him they would see him in two weeks.

The butler did not know they were a very Orthodox family and he bought some bacon, eggs and sausages for his breakfast, plus some steaks. When the family returned, they realized the position when they opened the fridge, and they gave him the fridge for his own apartment, although it was only one month old.

The butler has now settled down and understands their ways and their Jewish religious laws, but finds it hard to believe that they still cannot use the fridge.

IVOR SPENCER
International School for Butlers Administrators and Housekeepers
London.

BONE-CHINA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – A possibility arises that some people will be worried as to the kashrut of their bone-china on reading the classic definition of this type of porcelain in "Marketing with *Martha*" of April 4.

Actually, the commercial firms use a chemical substitute for bone ash, simply for the sake of constancy.

S. KROLL
Ma'ayan Baruch. *(Ceramist)*

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